The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. II.—No. 29. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 19, 1823. WHOLE NO. 103

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, north side, four doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE DELIVERANCE.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

Inscribed to M**y A**y and L***a L**, of Newport, (R. I.) in grateful remembrance of "By-past times," by their very true Friend and Brother,

T. C. C.

I

Strange scenes from wild imagination's reign,
In midnight dreams float through my anxious brain,
Of distant scenes that past in days of yore,
Of times, and things, and beings known no more,
A court—a throne in indistinct array,
And sounds confused spread terror and dismay;
And see!—a form appears amid the gloom,
In youthful sweetness and fair beauty's bloom,
And seem upon her cheek the tears to fall,
As on her bended knee she sinks to call
For mercy on a youth of noble form,
Who calm, yet bravely bears the threat'ning storm
That rage provokes to make the hero bow,
Yet vainly spreads—for on that youthful brow,
Bright feelings glow in stern defiance prest,
The conscious virtues of a manly breast.

II.

But list! a tyrant's rage nor truth may brook,
Nor envy melt at e'en soft beauty's look,
Mad threats of anger echo through the ears,
And sentence thus in spite of beauty's tears:
"Hence bear the traitor who dares to scorn
Our sovereign will—quick tear him hence,
To the stormy seas ere another morn
Arise on the rebel's insolence."
The storm hath broken—the bolt hath sped,
And fallen on him the best and bravest—
He is hurried to banishment—she hath fled,
For unconstrained vengeance ravest.

III.

The sea was rough—the night was dark,
Yet fast they hurry him on to the bark,
For thus the charge was sternly gave,
Happy if this might prove his grave.
One only barge and silken sail,
Was spread to catch the flowing gale;
They forced him on till the stoutest fear'd,
For the land and shore had disappear'd,
And opposing winds might never more,
Permit them to regain the shore,
They, spreading wide his outward sail,
Prepare to leave his bark so frail.

IV.

But ere they take their hasty leave,
They would a moment stop to grieve;
For he had been beloved by all,
Nor could they leave him in his thrall,
Without one kind farewell embrace,
Without one sigh or prayer for grace:
'Tis past—that hasty prayer is done,
Thy soul receive God's benison!

V.

As thus their final leave was spoke,
The sullen waters round them broke,
And in an instant now they sever,
Parting in sorrow and fear—forever!
They ne'er shall reach that distant shore,
From which they have a victim bore;
The tempest hath driven them far from land
And vainly they its rage withstand;
Amid the roar of surges loud,
And horrors that thickly round them crowd
In the glare of the lightning's vivid glance,
And the foam of the billows that over them dance,
Beneath an angry Heaven's frown,
Their shatter'd bark is sinking down;
Wild shrieks arise amid the roar,
As the waters of death flow darkly o'er.

HAMLET.

SONG.—BY JOANNA BAILLIE.

AIR—"*Woo'd and married and a'.*"

The bride she is winsome and bonnie,
Her hair it is snooded sae sleek,
And faithful and kind is her Johnie,
Yet fast fa' the tears on her cheek.
New pearlings are cause o' her sorrow,
New pearlings and plenishing too;
The bride that has a' to borrow,
Has e'en right mickle ado
Woo'd and married and a'
Woo'd and married and a'
And is na she very well aff
To be woo'd and married and a'?

Her mother then hastily spake—
"The lassy is glaiket wi' pride;
In my pouches I hadna a plack
The day that I was a bride.
E'en take to your wheel and be clever,
And draw out your thread in the sun;
The gear that is gifted, it never
Will last like the gear that is won.
Woo'd and married and a',
Tocher and havings sae sma',
I think ye are very weel aff,
To be woo'd and married and a'."

"Tout, tout!" quo' the grey-headed father,
"She's less of a bride than a bairn;
She's ta'en like a cowt frae the hether,
Wi' sense and discretion to learn.
Half husband, I trow, and half daddy,
As humour inconstantly leans;
A chiel maun be patient and steady
That yokes wi' a mate in her teens.
Kerchief to cover sae neat,
Locks the wind used to blaw!
I'm baith like to laugh and to greet,
When I think o' her married at a'."

Then out spak the wily bridegroom,
Weel waled were his wordies, I ween:
"I'm rich though my coffer be toom,
Wi' the blinks o' your bonny blue een;
I'm prouder o' thee by my side,
Though thy ruffles or ribbons be few,
Than if Kate o' the Craft were my bride,
Wi' purples and pearlings anew.
Deer and dearest of ony,
Ye're woo'd and bookit and a',
And do you think scorn o' your Johnie,
And grieve to be married at a'?"

She turn'd, and she blush'd, and she smiled,
And she lookit sae bashfully down;
The pride o' her heart was beguiled,
And she play'd wi' the sleeve o' her gown;
She twirled the tag o' her lace,
And she nippit her boddice sae blue,
Syne blinkit sae sweet in her face,
And aff like a mawkin she flew,
Woo'd and married and a',
Married and carried awa';
She thinks herself very weel aff,
To be woo'd and married and a'.

Remarkable Presentiment of Death.

The Charleston City Gazette of the 30th June, informs us, that the following essay is the production of a friend, who, in less than two days after he had written, and delivered into our hands, his *Reflections on Death*, paid suddenly, yet calmly, the tribute of nature; as if some presentiment of dissolution had impressed his spirit, and prepared it for another world.

ON DEATH.

'We all must die, quoth brave Sir Charles,
Of Death I'm not afeard;
What boots to live a little space!
Thank Jesus, I'm prepared.'—*Chatterton.*

Death is a subject which indeed nearly concerns us all. As all who are born must die, surely death, physically considered, is but in the order of nature, and, in a spiritual sense, the beginning of a life that ends not. The termination of human existence is not at all times to be regretted; for the responsibility of life is great and the sooner it ends, the less scope we have for crime or error. To an enlightened mind there is consolation even in the certainty of death. The dim and dusky grave is ever before us; it receives us all, and we ought all to be prepared for it.

Still, to many, the shock is most severe, that wrenches us from "all we love and all we hate," and, with the guilty, it must shake the heart of the firmest, while it may seem far otherwise to the innocent, the persecuted, and the unhappy, whose minds are oppressed with

'That weariness which springs
From all they feel, or hear, or see.'

To such, the eye that shrinks not, the soul that quails not for itself at any peril, is still appalled by the conscious fear and probability of eternal separation from the world, from hopes for, or the care of, offspring, those delightful objects of our regard.

Vague and uncertain as the waves of the ocean, are the thoughts which surround us on this important final matter.

——— To die,
'To lie in cold obstruction and to rot,'

is repugnant to this sensible frame of ours. All animals instinctively shrink from it, and from the approach of it, except man. Yet even to the immortal spirit of man the event is awful. What keeps alive his courage, but RELIGION, pointing to another world, and whispering to him that world is better far than this? Under this view of the subject, except as it differently affects the virtuous and the vicious, it is difficult to say why life with all its cares should be dear and cherished, or why death, inevitable death, should be dreaded, unless, according to the idea of Milton, we cling to life, because,

'Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and motion?'

"I know there is another and a better world," is man's expiring exclamation and dying solace. "Death ends our woes," is a remark long since made. But is not this questionable? The very *question* should make us cautious in all our steps through life, to "eschew evil and do good," so as to permit a christian's hopes to raise us in the hour of danger above all fear, and in the hour of death to fill us with all the comforts of a blessed expectancy.

These remarks are suggested by the numerous instances of mortality which have of late been seen and felt amongst us in the city of Charleston. If you think them worthy of an insertion, give them a place in your respectable journal. They emanate from thoughts, the united result of misfortune and reflection; and from a conviction that *there is no real happiness but in a reliance upon the Creator and Redeemer of Man.*—S. C. G.

Original Virginal of Queen Elizabeth, one of the curiosities in the valuable cabinet collection of the late Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam.

It may be gratifying to many of our readers to be informed, that the original virginal itself which belonged to that illustrious Queen, and upon which she was known to be so excellent a performer, is still in existence, and in a state of perfect preservation. This curious and beautiful instrument is now in the possession of Jonah Childs, artist of Dudly, who would have no objection to transfer it to a more suitable possessor. It was purchased at lord Spencer Chichester's sale, at Fisherwick, about twelve years ago, and was the property of the late most noble, the marquis of Donegal. The case is covered with crimson Genoa velvet, upon which are three ancient gilt locks, finely engraved; the instrument is made of cedar; the inside of the case is lined with strong yellow tabby silk, the front is covered entirely with gold, having a border of gold round the inside, two inches and a half broad. There are fifty keys, with jacks and quills, thirty of them ebony, tipped with gold; and the semitone keys (twenty in number) are inlaid with silver, ivory, and different kinds of wood; each key consisting of about two hundred and fifty pieces. The royal arms of Elizabeth at one end are most exquisitely emblazoned; at the other end, a dove rising luna crowned, holding in its right foot a sceptre, and standing upon an oak tree, cooped and irradiated.

The painting is done upon the gold with carmine, lake, and fine ultra-marine, and the ornaments are minutely engraved upon the gold, which give it a most beautiful appearance; but it is impossible to give an adequate idea of the exquisite workmanship of the whole. The superiority of the ornaments is such, that no artist can possibly delineate them, so as to make an engraving of them. [*La Belle Assemblee, vol. 14.*

The following singularly jingling letter is from the pen of Mr. Cowper, the celebrated poet, to the Rev. Mr. Newton, dated July 12, 1781.

My very dear Friend,

I am going to send, what, when you have read, you may scratch your head, and say, I suppose, there's nobody knows, whether what I have got, be verse, or not: by the tune and the time, it ought to be rhyme; but if it be, did you ever see, of late or of yore, such a ditty before?

I have writ charity, not for popularity, but as well as I could, in hopes to do good; and if the reviewers should say, "to be sure the gentleman's muse wears methodist shoes, you may know by her pace and talk about grace, that she and her bard have little regard for the taste and fashions, and ruling passions, and haydening play of the modern day; and though she assume a borrowed plume, and now and then wear a tittering air, 'tis only her plan to catch if she can, the giddy and gay, as they go that way, by a production on a new construction; she has baited her trap, in hopes to snap all that may come, with a sugar-plum." His opinion in this will not be amiss; 'tis what I intend my principal end; and if I succeed, and folks should read, till a few are brought to a serious thought, I shall think I am paid, for all I have said, and all I have done, though I have run, many a time, after rhyme, as far as from hence, to the end of my sense, and, by hook or by crook, write another book, if I live and am here, another year.

I heard before of a room, with a floor laid upon springs, and such like things, with so much art, in every part, that when you went in, you was forced to begin a minuet pace, with an air and a grace, swimming about, now in, and now out, with a deal of state, in a figure of eight, without pipe or string, or any such thing; and now I have writ, in a rhyming fit, what will make you dance, and as you advance, will keep you still, though against your will, dancing away, alert and gay till you come to an end of what I have pen'd; which that you may do ere madam and you are quite worn out with jigging about. I take my leave; and here you receive a bow profound, down to the ground, from your humble me—W. C.

BEDOUIN ARABS.

From Burckhardt's Travels in Syria and Palestine.

Mr. Burckhardt, in order to avoid suspicion, had never yet allowed the Arabs to see him write, lest he should be thought a necromancer or a searcher for treasures. When mounted on his camel, at an easy walk, by throwing his mantle over his head, as if to ward the sun, he could sometimes write unobserved. His journal-books were small, they could be carried in his waistcoat pocket, and when taken out they might be concealed in the palm of his hand.—Sometimes pretending to sleep, and covered with his mantle, and at others going apart for a few minutes, and crouching under his cloak, he continued his notes.

"This evening I had recourse to the last method; but having many observations to note, I remained so long absent from my companions, that Ayd's curiosity was aroused. He came to look after me, and perceiving me immoveable on the spot, approached on tip-toe, and came close behind me without my perceiving him. I do not know how long he had remained there, but suddenly lifting up my cloak, he detected me with the book in my hand.—'What is this?' he exclaimed. 'What are you doing? I shall not make you answerable for it at present, because I am your companion, but I shall talk further to you about it when we are at the convent;' I made no answer, till we returned to the halting-place, when I requested him to tell me what further he had to say. 'You write down our country,' he replied, in a passionate tone, 'our mountains, our pasturing places, and the rain which falls from heaven; other people have done this before you; but I, at least, will never become instrumental to the ruin of my country.' I assured him that I had no bad intentions towards the Bedouins, and told him he must be convinced that I liked them too well for that; 'on the contrary,' I added, 'had I not occasionally written down some prayers ever since we left Taba, we should most certainly have been all killed; and it is very wrong in you to accuse me of that, which if I had omitted, would have cost us our lives.' He was startled at this reply, and seemed nearly satisfied. 'Perhaps you say the truth,' he observed; 'but we all know that some years since several men, God knows who they were, came to this country, visited the mountains, wrote down every thing, stones, plants, animals, even serpents and spiders, and since then little rain has fallen, and the game has greatly decreased.' The same opinions prevail in these mountains, which I have already mentioned to be current among the Bedouins of Nubia; they believe that a sorcerer, by writing down certain charms, can stop the rains and transfer them to his own country. The travellers to whom Ayd alluded were M. Seetzen, who visited Mount Sinai eight years since, and M. Agnelli, who ten years ago travelled for the Emperor of Austria, collecting specimens of natural history, and who made some stay at Tor, from whence he sent Arabs to hunt for all kinds of animals."

Now and then we meet with some curious letters. The following is the literal copy of a letter sent to a medical gentleman, not far distant from Blackburne, in Lancashire:—

"Cer, Yole oblige me uf yole kom an ce me I hey a Bad kowd an Hill in my Bow Hills, and hev lost my Happy Tight." [*Times, Jan. 3, 1820.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LETTER V.

Philadelphia, July 9th, 1823.

DEAR COUSIN—The proximity of this date to the birth day of our Independence, may lead you to anticipate an account of the manner in which the Philadelphians celebrated that day. I shall however disappoint you for very obvious reasons:—you who are hundreds of miles from this city know as much about the *general* manner of celebrating the day, as any one here, for it is the same in every part of the United States; and it would be laborious and indeed impossible, for me to give you a *minute* description of all the incidents that occurred to individuals. Such a description would fill volumes. I might relate to you what I myself witnessed—how the guns roared, the bells chimed, the drums beat, and the trumpets sounded—how many companies were arrayed in martial splendour, and how accurately they performed their evolutions—how many orations were spouted by young lawyers and pedagogues, with Demosthenian eloquence—how many public dinners were served up—I might enumerate the courses of each dinner, describe the superlative deliciousness of each dish, the peculiar flavour of the wines, give a long list of patriotic toasts, and, to complete the climax, I might present you with a twilight view of the votaries of Bacchus, with bloody noses, black eyes, broken arms, and senseless bodies.—An exposition of such minutiæ is unnecessary; you are already familiar with them by personal asservation. But if you still possess the same patriotic feelings and the same laudable curiosity, which I have often observed and admired, you will be gratified with a description of the place to which the eyes of all true Americans were directed with the greatest anxiety forty-seven years ago—an account of the transactions that took place on the day we annually commemorate, and some remarks concerning those venerable sages who laid the corner stone of a temple of freedom, the boldly conceived architecture of which filled the world with astonishment, and the completion of which, with unrivalled beauty, strength, and regularity, made the kings and potentates of the old world tremble on their thrones.

In my last letter, which was a general description of Philadelphia, I gave you the situation of "the State House;" the subject of this leads me to describe it more minutely. It may be considered as five distinct buildings, according to the time of their erection. The oldest and the one most worthy of notice is that in the centre. It is a brick building two stories high, about 100 feet in length and 50 in width, with the side fronting Chesnut street. It was erected in the year 1735, with a lofty steeple on the back side, which, owing to some defect in the foundation, was afterwards partly demolished. A flat roof now covers the remaining walls of this most noble part of the edifice and a puny spire rises some ten or fifteen feet above the main building—a striking emblem of fallen greatness. The entrance from the street to the public square divides the first story of this building into two equal parts, one of which is a room for courts of justice and the other contains Delaplaine's collection of Portraits of distinguished Americans. In the upper part is Peale's or the Philadelphia Museum. Soon after I arrived in Philadelphia, I happened to be walking with a son of Hibernia—as he pointed out this building to me, he said with the enthusiasm peculiar to the character of the Irish—"*That noble edifice should be venerated by every lover of this land of Liberty from the circumstance, that the Declaration of Independence was signed within its walls.*" For the accommodation of Congress, a brick building, two stories high, about 60 feet in length and 50 wide, with a centric belfry, was erected on Sixth and Chesnut streets, in the year 1787. It is now occupied by the County Courts. In the year 1790, a building similar to this was erected on Fifth street. The two wings of the main building, for public offices, extending east and west and leaving only gateways between them and the buildings on Fifth and Sixth streets, were completed in the year 1813.

I shall now give you some particulars concerning the Declaration of Independence, with which you are probably unacquainted. On the 10th of June, 1776, the motion which produced the Declaration was made by R. H. Lee, from Virginia, the largest of the Thirteen United Colonies. It was seconded by Mr. Adams, from Massachusetts, at that time the second state. Mr. *Jefferson*, Mr. *Adams*, Dr. *Franklin*, Mr. *Sherman*, and Mr. *Livingston*, were appointed as a committee on the subject. Mr. Jefferson, though the youngest on the committee, was chairman. The committee met and appointed Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams a sub-committee to write the Declaration. Each solicited the other to perform the duty. Mr. Jefferson at last consented, and the next day submitted the original draft, which was afterwards reported to the committee, who did not suggest a single alteration or amendment. The committee then reported the Declaration to Congress, on the first of July, 1776; it was discussed and amended on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, and, about a quarter of the reported Declaration having been struck out, it was adopted and signed on the latter day. The following humorous occurrence gives us a lively idea of private sentiments at that time. Mr. Harrison, a delegate from Virginia, was a large portly man—Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, was slender and spare. A little time after the solemn transaction of signing the instrument, Mr. H. said smilingly to Mr. G. "When the hanging scene comes to be exhibited, I shall have the advantage over you on account of my size. All will be over with me in a moment, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone."

The want of time and room on this sheet prevents me from writing many things that I at first intended. Yours, EDWARD.

COLLECTANEA.

STRENGTH OF CAST IRON.

From the increasing use of cast iron in the building of houses, it becomes important to learn the best method of ascertaining its strength; for, notwithstanding it is *iron*, it nevertheless varies extremely in quality. Cast iron varies considerably in its strength chiefly in consequence of air-bubbles, the temperature of the [illegible] and the time allowed for cooling; [illegible] cooling takes place slowly, the iron becomes much tougher than when it is cooled rapidly. Cast iron, too, ought always to be annealed. One of the best tests of the quality of such iron, is to strike the edge of it with a hammar: if it make a slight impression, denoting some degree of malleability, the iron is of a good quality; but, if it fly off in fragments, without any sensible indentation, it is hard and brittle, and not to be relied on. In a large beam of iron, it must be remembered, that different parts will be often of different qualities, depending upon their situation in the mould.

NEW WATCH.

Mr. Patton, of New Bond Street, has obtained a patent for the invention of an astronomical instrument, or watch, by which the time of the day, the progress of the celestial bodies, &c. may be correctly ascertained. By the new part of the mechanism of this watch, a small point is made to strike, successively, upon a revolving dial-plate, any required number of slight blows, in a second of time; this mechanism being instantaneously put in action by the pressure of the finger, produces marks upon the plate corresponding to the minute divisions of time, which marks may be referred to, after the observations are completed; and, by that means, a transit, occultation, or other celestial appearance, may be observed and recorded with a greater degree of exactness than by any other hitherto made.

SUSPENSION PIERS.

Captain Brown, the architect of the Suspension Iron Bridge over the Tweed, has applied the same suspension-principle to the construction of Piers, and is erecting one at Brighton. The plateau is suspended from chains, which hang from pier to pier; and the piers themselves, consisting of separate iron bars, are of course, as such, exposed to a very slight action of the water. This plan of erecting piers, is of the highest importance; for many parts of our coasts may by this means, be rendered accessible to navigators, and convenient for commerce and communication; while the expense of repairing and re-building stone piers will be prevented.

MANUFACTURE OF GLUE FROM BONES.

Mr. C. Yardly, of Camberwell, Surrey, has obtained a patent for the manufacture of glue from bones, by the employment of steam at a high pressure, which is conveyed into a closed globular vessel containing a quantity of bones, by the action of the steam on which the gelatine is extracted, which is afterwards clarified, evaporated, and dried upon nets in the ordinary manner, so as to become the glue of commerce.

METHOD OF CASTING STEREOTYPE PLATES, BY M. DIDOT.

This method consists in striking moveable characters (cast of a composition hereafter to be described) into lead, without the assistance of heat. Moveable characters formed of that composition, cast in the usual manner, are composed line by line, according to the common methods, till a page is formed. This page is placed in a frame of suitable dimensions, and in this frame two quadrats are placed, which, by means of screws, press all these moveable letters so as to form a solid mass. A brass or iron frame is made to the size of the page, and a plate of iron is fastened to it by screws, to serve as a bottom; this frame is then filled with a plate of pure lead. The whole being thus prepared the page composed of the moveable characters is put into the lead intended for a matrix; it is then placed under a strong press, which forces down the letters into this lead, which thus becomes a solid matrix. In this matrix as many stereotype forms may be cast as can be wanted. The composition for casting the moveable characters is formed of seven parts, by weight, of lead; two of regulus of antimony: and one of an alloy of tin and copper in the proportion of nine of tin, to one of copper.

MAGNETISM OF THE GLOBE.

Mr. Hanstæn, of Christiana, has made some remarkable discoveries with respect to the magnetism of the Globe, by means of a small oscillating instrument, consisting of a magnetic steel cylinder, suspended by a very fine silken thread, and enclosed in a glass globe. The principle of these discoveries is, that the intensity of the earth's magnetism is subject to daily variation; that it decreases from the early hours of the morning until about ten or eleven o'clock, which is the period of its *minimum*; that it then increases until about four in the afternoon, and during summer until six or seven in the evening; that it again decreases during the night; and returns to its *maximum* about three in the morning.

Curious stratagem.—The following article is extracted from a German paper, in which it is given under the head of Nuremburg:

"A young man who had no fortune, requested a lawyer, who was his friend to recommend him to a family where there was a handsome daughter, who was to have a large fortune.—The lawyer agreed, but the father of the young lady who loved money, immediately asked what property the young man had. The lawyer said he did not exactly know, but he would inquire. The next time he saw his young friend, he asked him if he had any property at all? "No," replied he, "well, said the lawyer, would you suffer any one to cut off your nose if he should give you twenty thousand dollars for it?"—"What an idea! not for all the world!"—"'Tis well," replied the lawyer, "I had reason for asking." The next time he saw the girl's father, he said, I have inquired about this young man's circumstances. He has indeed no ready money, but he has a jewel for which he has been offered $20,000."—This induced the old father to consent to the marriage, which accordingly took place, tho' it is said, that in the sequel, he often shook his head when he thought of the jewel.

From Campbell's New Monthly Magazine.

STANZAS,

Supposed to have been written by Lord Fitzgerald, on the night of his being arrested.

Oh! Ireland, my country! the hour
Of thy pride and thy splendour hath passed,
And the chain which thou spurned in thy moment of power
Hangs heavy around thee at last.

There are marks in the fate of each clime,
There are turns in the fortunes of men;
But the changes of realms and the chances of time
Shall never restore thee again.

Thou art chained to the wheel of the foe,
By links which the world shall not sever;
With thy tyrants through storm and through calm thou shalt go,
And thy sentence is 'bondage forever.'

Thou art doomed for the thankless to toil;
Thou art left for the proud to disdain;
And the blood of thy sons, and the wealth of thy soil
Shall be wasted—and wasted in vain!

Thy riches with taunts shall be taken;
Thy valour with coldness repaid;
And of millions who see thee thus sunk and forsaken
Not one shall stand forth in thine aid.

In the nations thy place is left void;
Thou art lost in the lists of the free:
Even realms by the plague and the earthquake destroyed
May revive—but no hope is for thee.

Defection of the Count Abisbal to the cause of freedom and his country.

[TRANSLATION.]

Count Montijo to His Excellency the Count Abisbal.

"In the name of our afflicted country, I have recourse to your Excellency, the only person who can save her, and entreat you to consider Spain, divided and dismembered by her own children, as in the same situation in which she was in 1808, raising the voice of common distress, and soliciting all her offspring for a deliverer. At that period, as at the present, the disorder of her Government debilitated her to such a degree, as to leave her without defence, and make it appear that it was easy to conquer her. At that time, as now, the nation which is our neighbor offered to remedy the evils which were felt by all, took possession of our fortresses, and introduced its armies, with a view thereby to ensure the happiness which it tendered, and which was the greatest possible any people can enjoy—Monarchy, a just and moderate Government. At that time, as now, the Spaniards, driven to despair by the calamities they suffered, opened their arms to the stranger, receiving him and carrying him as it were in triumph through the northern provinces up to the capital. The latter resounded with shouts of joy at the entry of the French troops, and of the General who led them. Every evil was looked upon as trifling, and preferable to the continuation of disorder and despotism, inasmuch that people invoked the despotism of Bonaparte, to get rid of that of Godoy.—Even so now the public are clamorous for the absolute King, in order to free themselves from anarchy and from the despotism of the many. Finally, then, as now, two Powers disputed the ascendant, because neither of them possessed the general goodwill. The people, in silence and dismayed, viewed with bitter smiles, and almost with complacency, the fall of their Government, and even of their King; forgetting the mischiefs they brought on themselves, and the dangers which they incurred. But all at once an undaunted voice called out at Aranjuez, "Long live Spain, down with the despot!" And as soon as the latter had disappeared all Spaniards united; Division was at an end; patriotism and valour were roused; and the conquerer of Europe in the end deplored his imprudence.

"It was at Aranjuez that Bonaparte lost his power, for without the 19th of March the Spaniards would have made no resistance. But now the French are once more near the capital: The general will cannot be mistaken; the injustice and perverseness of the existing government are well known. Still we do not hear the shout which all are hoping for, of 'Spain forever! Independence forever!' The armed force, the warriors of Spain, are split into parties, outdoing each other in acts of injustice, because none of them is sanctioned by the general will. The soldier is loth to incur useless dangers: he deserts his ranks, and will ultimately abandon his Generals, who find it impossible to support any cause. Let, therefore, your Excellency come to a decision; and stretch forth your hand to save yourself and to save us—that is the country. Her welfare is the first law.—Your Excellency knows, and has declared that the sovereignty of the people being once recognized, it becomes a duty to obey the general will, which amounts to this—that the Constitution of 1812 ought not to be retained, because it does not guarantee individual safety, nor preserve the dignity of the Spanish Monarchy. Proclaim, therefore, what all desire, and act in concert with the other generals who entertain the same sentiments. Declare yourself Independent, until the king shall be released Collect your army, and hasten to destroy the origin of discord: so that the factious, the royalists, and the foreigners, being deprived of every pretext, may have their designs frustrated, if they wish to rob us of the glory to d[illegible] or the King, and their plans totally defeated, if, under this pretext they conceal some other wish.

"Your excellency ought to consider, that no party can be sustained without strength; and you may already have perceived, that the latter cannot be acquired without public confidence: to obtain which it is necessary to act in conformity with the general will.

"Were I not well assured that your excellency loves Spain and glory, I should not apply to you to avail yourself of the grandest opportunity which has ever occurred of becoming the deliverer not only of Spain, but of all Europe. It would be an insult to your penetration to dwell upon the melancholy consequences, and above all upon the uselessness of taking any other resolution; for to attempt the defence of any cause with few forces, when more numerous forces are at hand, is to enfeeble the cause which we desire to uphold.—To sum up the whole, I am certain that it is as impossible to establish despotism in Spain, as it is to sustain the Constitution of 1812; with this difference only, that at the expense of blood, and with numerous forces, the former might be kept up for some time; but to put in practice the Constitution of the year 1812, is physically and morally impossible, and consequently it has failed in Spain and every where else; for it is contradictory in itself, and contains the principles of its own destruction; it could prevail no where, because it is out of the power of man to create beings with qualities essentially contradictory.

"Let your excellency consider these truths, which the love of his country has suggested to him who prays God to preserve your excellency many years.

(Signed) "The Conde Del Montijo.

"*Madrid, May* 11, 1823."

(TRANSLATION.)

His Excellency the Count Del Abisbal to Count Montijo.

"Most Excellent Sir—This day was delivered to me by the Chief of the Etat-Major the letter of your Excellency, dated the 11th inst. and in reply to it, it is my duty to observe to you, that as the Chief of this district and the commande of the army, it is incumbent on me to comply with the orders of the government, at the head of which is his Majesty, and that I am resolved to pursue this line of conduct, though I am fully convinced, that, unfortunately for the nation, the Ministry which governs it is incapable of rescuing it from the danger to which it is reduced by the unskilfulness of the preceding Ministers, and by the unpardonable imprudence of the last, who have provoked the present war without displaying the energy necessary for upholding the dignity of the nation, or proposing those conciliatory means that might have united the minds of Spaniards, and might have prevented foreigners from the daring attempt to interfere in the disputes of Spain, by violating the territory of the nation, without any previous declaration of war.

"I have observed already, and I now repeat, that in the capacity of General, I must obey the orders of the government, and not set the example of a pernicious disobedience, which would authorize that of those Spaniards whom the law places under my orders, and would open a vast field to private ambition; but as a Spanish citizen who may, without transgressing the laws, indulge his own thoughts respecting the situation of the country, and the means which might be taken to rescue her from the ruin prepared for her by discord, by fanaticism and by the interests of the individual heads of party, who disguise their ambitious views with the sacred name of love to their country, and also of a numerous class of men who have nothing to lose, and who are inflamed with the love of plunder and destruction alone, which would contribute to the prosperity of those persons who can make a figure in society only when the barriers of subordination and respect to the laws are removed; I am of opinion, that the majority of the nation is not solicitous to continue the Constitution of the year 1812, though it is not for me to investigate the causes which may have produced the very notorious dislike expressed in regard to the laws emanating from it.

"That the decided majority of intelligent persons, distributed among the different parties which unfortunately divide the nation, abhors both despotism and fanaticism, and only wishes for a liberal Constitution, which may conciliate as much as possible all classes of the state, unite the will of the Spaniards by ensuring the dignity and inviolability of the constitutional throne, and do away the pretext that may be pleaded by foreigners for intermeddling in our domestic concerns, to the manifest infraction of the law of nations, so as to compel them to desist from their enterprise, on perceiving that Spanish wisdom knows how to curb the fury of parties, and force them to retire; because the Spaniards themselves, in concert with their monarch, discuss like brethren the question which divided their opinions.

"That a considerable number of the lower classes, unaccustomed to think for themselves, have no opinion whatever, act on the rooted habit of respecting as most just that which is most ancient, and desire pillage and licentiousness, which, at the expence of people of property, supply them with some conveniences which they must forego in times of tranquillity; and that the means which might be employed to re-establish peace and union, would be, first, to notify to the invading army, that the nation, in concurrence with the King, proposed to make in its present constitution such alterations as experience has taught it to be necessary to unite the minds of the Spaniards, and ensure their happiness as well as the dignity of the constitutional throne; and that, consequently, it ought to retire from the Spanish territory, and confine itself, to amicable intervention by means of its Ambassador. Secondly, that his majesty and his government should again be established at Madrid, as the capital of the monarchy; lest it should be said that the sojourns at Seville against his inclination. Thirdly, that in order to make in the constitution such reforms as are deemed requisite, a new cortes should be convened, whose deputies should present themselves with the power specified by the constitution. Fourthly that it be proposed to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to choose a ministry which should be wedded to no party, and should deserve the confidence of all, as well as that of foreign powers. And fifthly, that a general amnesty should be decreed; and that a disposition should be evinced to pay attention to, and employ, without any regard to former opinions, all Spaniards who from their penetration, services, and patriotism, should be worthy of being preferred.

"Such is my private opinion; and, as a Spanish citizen, who is terrified at the present situation of his country, and who, at the expense of his blood, would prevent the effusion of that of his fellow citizens, I will cheerfully subscribe any representation which may bring about so sacred an object.

"God preserve your excellency many years.

(Signed) "The Conde del Abisbal.

"*Madrid, May* 15, 1823."

The following Circular has been addressed by the Post-Master General, to Post-Masters, and Contractors for carrying the Mails:—

General Post Office,
July 7, 1823.

The Post-Master General has observed, that some of the contractors for the conveyance of the mail, seem to be indifferent, as well to the *manner* in which the mail is conveyed, as to the *time* in which it is delivered. Where the mail is carried on horseback, the obligation is positive, that it shall be covered, so as to protect it from the weather—where it is conveyed in a carriage, the obligation is equally positive, that it shall be kept under cover.

In consequence of the repeated violations of the above obligations, the Post Master General gives notice, that, in every instance, in which the contractor shall fail to convey the mail under cover, as the terms of his contract require, or shall fail in delivering it at the time directed, a fine shall be assessed, which shall only be remitted, on showing that the omission or failure did not proceed from negligence. And if this remedy should prove ineffectual, the conveyance will be placed in other hands.

Many of the complaints which are so repeatedly made against the Post Office Department, arise from the negligence of Postmasters—Notice is therefore given, that these complaints shall be strictly attended to, and the proper remedy applied. It is particularly enjoined on those who have the care of distributing offices, that they employ in their respective offices only such clerks as are entirely competent. Letters are misssent frequently, by those employed in distributing offices, who are not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of the country, to give the proper direction to the different letters.

For years past, the moneys realized by the General Post Office, have been less than its expendi[illegible] The quarter ending on the thirty-first [illegible]t; left a deficiency of near forty thou[illegible] and it is believed, that there is a deficiency equally as large for the ensuing quarter. This evil is rapidly increasing, and must essentially impede the operations of the Department, unless an effectual remedy be applied. The remedy can only be found, by appropriations from the Treasury, by restricting the travel of the mail, or by inducing Postmasters to be more punctual in paying the moneys received by them. The list of delinquencies, which the office now exhibits, shows a most culpable negligence of many Postmasters, in this respect. In future, where any Postmaster shall neglect to pay over as directed, within a reasonable time, the moneys he may have received for postage, he shall be deemed guilty of an omission of an important duty, and the Postmaster General will apply the most effectual means to prevent a second failure.

It is expected that those Postmasters who have appropriated the public money to their own use, and have for years evinced but little disposition to refund it, will pay their respective balances without delay.

If monies received as above had been faithfully paid over, the expenditures of the Post Office Department would not have exceeded the sums received. The operations of a department so essential to the interests of the community, as are those of the Post Office, should not be impeded by the negligence or faithlessness of some of its agents. A relaxation from any positive duty, by any who are concerned in the above operations, cannot fail to produce some inconvenience or loss to the public. And unless the most effectual remedies be applied, a failure in one point will but encourage negligence, and ensure other failures until the whole system will become paralyzed. The Post Office Department, to secure the important objects of its establishment, must be conducted with the utmost degree of energy. This shall be the constant aim of the Postmaster General. He is happy to acknowledge, that a great majority of Postmasters and Contractors, are not only competent to the discharge of their respective duties, but are prompt and energetic in the discharge of them. The Postmaster General most confidently relies on the co-operation of such, in his endeavors to give energy to the operations of his department.

Weekly Compendium.

The United States schr. Wild Cat, arrived on Friday at Norfolk, in 6 days from Key Vacas—Lieut Com. Skinner, reports, that there was no sickness worth mentioning, either on board the squadron, or at Key West. A plot, formed by Capt. Smith, of the Hornet, to entrap the pirates off Matanzas, proved unsuccessful.

On Thursday last, the body of James C Jewett, Esq. of Portland, (Me) was found, floating on the ocean, about eight miles from Newburyport, after having been missing seven months.

The trial of Dow vs. Bell, for a breach of marriage promise, came on at Haverhill, N. H. last November, when the jury could not agree, and the case was carried over to another term. The Newburyport Herald says, the case came on and was again argued last week at Haverhill, when the jury decided that Mr. Bell was "not guilty."—The defendant has been three years married; the plaintiff is a lady about 30 years old.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on its capital stock for the last six months.

PARDON.—Bernard Manville, a youth fourteen years of age, convicted at the last term of the Circuit Court at Mobile of larceny, and sentenced to corporeal punishment, has been pardoned by his Excellency the Governor. Manville is a native of Bordeaux—by profession a sailor—and was seduced to commit the crime of which he was convicted by an older person.

EMIGRATION.—During the last week, several families have passed through this town, on their way to Dublin and Liverpool, to procure a passage to America. They all appeared to be in comfortable circumstances, and were accompanied with carts carrying the females their trunks, provisions, &c.—*Westmeath Journal.*

ST. KITTS.—The Custom House at St. Kitts has published a permission for all American vessels to be admitted to an entry, *even if they have prohibited articles on board.* Such articles to be entered for exportation, and not to be landed.

It is computed that 200,000 children are now receiving in Great Britain, the benefits of education, on the system of Bell and Lancaster.

BOSTON BANKS.—Several of the Banks in Boston will not receive any silver under half a dollar, unless of American coin. The New England Bank pays out American silver in any reasonable quantity.

Judge Bayard, of Ohio, has a second time discharged John Reese, the mail robber, alleging that as he had discharged him once, he would be inconsistent if he did not do it again! We really fear that mail robbers will multiply, and not be diminished, by "*the law or the judicial administration of the law.*"

Count de Surveilliers and family are at present at Renshaw's Establishment, Long Branch.

During the firing of a national salute on the 4th. inst. at Whitehall, in the state of New York, one of the men employed in loading the gun, had both his arms blown off near the elbows, by the accidental discharge of the piece.

The Windsor, (Vt.) Journal states, that astonishing depredations have been committed in many places in that vicinity, by forest worms.—Orchards are completely stripped of their leaves, and large tracts of forest trees show at a distance the resemblance of having fire passed through them, occasioned by the loss of their foliage by worms. These worms are larger than the common caterpillar, which nests upon apple trees, and appears later in the season.

A RARE ANIMAL.—The Hippopotamus now exhibiting in New York, is really one of the most curious animals ever exhibited in this country.—It partakes of the mixed character of the elephant, horse, and hog, and is a large and very docile animal.

A certificate of the age of the Virginia horse Henry, who ran over the Long Island course with Eclipse, is received from Col. Johnson, and published in the Evening Post. Henry was four years old the 17th of last June.

The owners of the New York packet ship Leeds, have added to the ladies cabin a superb piano forte, which originally cost $400.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The number of persons passing up and down this "Father of waters" is wonderfully large. In the course of a few days, no less than seven hundred and eighty passengers came up the river in steam boats, and landed at Louisville.

Proposals are open at Florence, Alabama, for erecting a Methodist meeting-house. Five years ago, this thriving town was the property of the Chickasaw Indians, and common with the adjacent wilderness. It now contains one or two hundred houses, some of which are of brick, large and elegant, and gives employment to six or eight steam boats.

The jail at Bridgeton (N. J.) caught fire on Thursday morning week, in the upper part, and was not got under until the roof was entirely consumed, and the upper timber rendered useless.

The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday week says—"We regret to learn that two new cases of fever have appeared among the crew of the Decoy, on Craney Island, one on Monday, and the other yesterday—previous two which all the sick were believed to be in a happy state of convalescence.

Slave Trade.—In the seventh report of the African Institution, it is stated that in seven months of the year 1821, not less than *thirty-eight thousand* human beings had been carried from the coast of Africa, into slavery; and that the traffic was generally carried on under the French flag.

Mr. Jacob A. Snyder, of Marbletown, Ulster county, New-York, has this season exhibited a stem of rye from his field, which had 19 branches, averaging 80 kernels to the ear, and making a total of 1520 kernels from a single grain. We do not recollect an instance of such a manifest increase.

Two men were recently engaged in a scuffle, in New-York, when the head of a large sail-needle, which was attached to the coat of one of them, accidentally hit against a hard substance, probably a button, which forced the point of it into the breast of the other. It penetrated his heart, and he almost immediately expired.

John Dowd was committed to the prison of Norristown, Penn. on Sunday last, on the charge of murdering John Williams, of Whitemarsh Township on Saturday afternoon last.

We learn by an arrival at Charleston, from Trinidad, that thirteen pirates had been captured by a party of soldiers, after a desperate engagement in which the captain of the pirates was killed. The pirates were lodged in prison at that place. On their examination they confessed having murdered captain Rae and all the crew of the brig Mechanic, of New-York.

The Boston Daily Advertiser states, that there are now building in that city about two hundred houses, a large proportion of which are large and elegant dwelling-houses.

The editor of the New Brunswick Fredonian condemns, in very strong terms, the pardon of the two French mail-robbers. Yet we feel confident that were he acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, so far from censuring he would approve the act of the executive. Their sincere penitence and subdued temper, giving full assurance that they could never again be tempted to do an unjust or improper act—their severe sufferings of body and mind for more than four years, which had so far reduced their health and spirits as to render it almost certain that they could not live the summer out in confinement—their anxiety to see their friends and families, and their promise to leave this country as soon as they could get out of it—these, and many other circumstances, made such an impression in their favour on the minds of all who saw and conversed with them, as to produce so strong an appeal to the President that he could scarcely have resisted it with propriety. We have not the slightest doubt of being able to convince every upright mind that no blame whatever can attach to the President on this occasion; but that he has acted with his accustomed deliberation and circumspection.—*Tren. Fed.*

Horrid Execution.—At the last Supreme Court, for the Isle of Wight county, (Va.) came on the trial of Willis and Dempsy Carr, for the murder of John M'Call, last autumn, while he and his wife were travelling through that county, from Tennessee—the particulars of which were published at that time. Willis was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and Dempsy was condemned to be hung on Friday the 20th of June. His execution accordingly took place on that day. The criminal was taken to the gallows in a cart, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, attended by a minister of the gospel, who delivered a sermon at the fatal tree, to which the miserable man paid great attention. He met his fate with composure—called his wife and several of his acquaintances to him, and implored them to seek salvation, that they might be prepared to meet him in a better world. He took an affectionate leave of them and in the next moment the fatal drop fell, and he was left suspended in the air: but the rope not being sufficiently strong to bear his weight, broke about six inches from his neck, and he fell to the ground. The noose was instantly disengaged from his neck, and another provided. As soon as he recovered himself, he began to pray aloud to God to have mercy on his soul, and so continued until he was again summoned to ascend the scaffold; in a few seconds more he was launched into eternity.

The Florence (Alabama) Gazette of 7th June, contains an account of a horrid murder committed a few days previous, by a man by the name of Smithson, on the person of Mr. Argile Taylor.—Smithson had visited Mr. Taylor the night previous, and become intoxicated; behaving so bad that it became necessary for Mr. Taylor to order him from the house. On the day of the murder, Mr. Taylor met Smithson near his plantation, when, after a few words, the latter shot the former with a rifle, the ball lodging in Mr. Taylor's body, from which he expired in three days. Smithson was apprehended and lodged in jail.

Munificent Act.—We understand, says the Baltimore Patriot, that the late John Oliver, in his last will bequeathed *twenty thousand dollars* to the Hibernian Society of Maryland, for the purpose of establishing a Free-School, for the education of poor children of both sexes, and of all religious denominations. Wealth, when appropriated to such uses, is truly an enviable acquisition, and the philanthropic heart only feels poverty's severe gripe, while contemplating the munificent works of such a man.

Shocking.—We learn by the Baltimore Gazette, that on Saturday, the 5th inst. about one o'clock in the afternoon, Major Nathaniel Musgrave, of Montgomery county, (Md.) being informed that his son-in-law, Alexander Duvall, who resided at a short distance, was violently beating his wife, went hastily to Mr. Duvall's house to interpose.—Mr. Duvall, much enraged at the interposition, declared that he would shoot the Major, and ran to a neighboring house, where he procured a loaded gun, returned to his own house, and standing in his yard, near the door, called to Major Musgrave to come out—as the Major came out of the door, Duvall fired, and lodged the contents of the gun in his body, he fell in the door-way, and expired shortly after.

Floating Light.—The floating beacon projected by Capt. Reid, for the entrance of New-York harbour, as an additional guide to the benighted mariner, has been exhibited, brilliantly lighted up, between the Battery and Bedloe's Island.—A large concourse of spectators assembled to witness the exhibition. The light is supported by a structure in the form of a strongly built scow. It will be floated to the Hook, and firmly moored there in an eligible position, by iron cables. The vessel and its appendages are believed to be sufficiently strong to resist the utmost violence of the winds and waves.

The 4th of July was celebrated at New Brunswick with unusual splendour and spirit. In the procession which passed through the principal streets of that town, to the Dutch church, where an oration was delivered by C. L. Hardenbergh, Esq. was to be seen a platform raised on a wagon, on which farmers were at work amid sheaves of grain with the various implements of husbandry, which gave a lively picture of agriculture; on another wagon, prepared for the purpose and decorated with hangings of sheep and calf skins, were seen butchers with their meat handsomely dressed, delivering it to their customers, as they passed along the streets; next followed the ship Independence, properly rigged and well manned, with banners, and appropriate devices, moving nobly along—the image and personification of American commerce. Lastly, on eight stages were seen the representatives of the different mechanical arts. The appearance of the artificers and workmen at their different occupations must have produced a pleasing effect.

MORE OF THE GOLD MINE.

The Cheraw Intelligencer of the 3d inst. contains further particulars of the gold mine, lately discovered in North Carolina. Col. Kerr, who is one of the proprietors of the mine, has informed the editor of the Intelligencer, that there are already 30 hands at work: that before autumn there will be from 150 to 200 more employed; that four workmen in 2 days found 70 pennyweights of gold (equal to $63 70,) which is about the average of their labour: that a poor man lately found a single piece, which almost rendered him independent, being in value about $170.—The editor of the Intelligencer is in possession of several specimens of the ore, which is said to be of uncommon purity. The bed of the mine is from one and a half to two miles wide, and forms part of a vein which extends from Deep to Savannah river.

SEA SERPENT.—A fisherman, by the name of Francis Johnson, jr. has made affidavit of having had a near and distinct view of the Sea Serpent, for about thirty minutes. He was entering the harbor of Lynn. Its head was elevated about two feet above the water—and was followed by seven or eight bunches, all about six feet apart, and raised about six inches out of water. Its colour dark, like that of a shark or porpoise. He pursued it in a fishing boat for near a mile; it had an undulating motion, like a caterpillar, and travelled at the rate of five miles an hour. He had always disbelieved its existence until convinced by ocular demonstration.

DESTRUCTION BY LIGHTNING.—The schr. Mariner, from Charleston, was struck by lightning off Old Point Comfort, on Friday night week, at 8 o'clock. John Pedro, a Portuguese, was struck to the deck, and survived only 5 minutes. The captain and two mates, one passenger and all the crew were knocked down, and remained senseless from 5 to 10 minutes; the pilot also was struck in the mouth by a splinter, and laid prostrate. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured but Pedro. The fore-top mast and fore-top-gallant mast of the schr. were shivered to splinters, the foremast considerably damaged, the jib torn, camboose broken to pieces, and five planks of her deck torn up.

One of the bags of newspapers that were stolen from the boot of the Mail Coach a few weeks since, was found last Monday in a rye-field, on the Post Road between Bridgetown and Brunswick, by some men who were harvesting the grain, and was taken to the Post Office in the city of New York. The rogues cut a large slit in the bag, thinking no doubt they had got a great prize: but as soon as they discovered the nature of its contents, they found their mistake, and did not give themselves the trouble to overhaul the packages.

The Spanish brig Maria Dolores, prize to the Patriot brig Aguilar, arrived at Barbadoes June 7th. When captured, seven men were put on board, and the original captain was suffered to remain in the vessel. At sea, a quarrel arose, when the Spanish captain, prize master, and three of his crew were murdered. The report is, that the Spanish captain was shot, three of the prize crew thrown overboard, and the prize master tied down to a ring, drove into the deck, placed in an agonizing situation, and *starved to death.*

The ringleader, on arriving off Barbadoes, came on shore, inquired for a navigator, informed what the vessel was, and, as the story goes, told the murders he had committed. The vessel was immediately taken possession of, and this man, (said to be an Englishman,) was committed to prison, and put in irons. His two accomplices were also confined.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A young man, with his sleeves rolled up, and dressed in a white apron, called lately at a jeweller's shop in Water street, New-York and with great apparent simplicity requested to take some jewellery to Mrs. Holt, who he said wished to select and purchase a few articles. They were delivered to him; and in a few moments afterwards (about long enough to have gone to, and returned from the "House of Refreshment,") brought back some of the jewellery, which, as he said, Mrs. H. did not want, and stated that she wished for more articles of a different kind, and superior quality. They were also delivered to him; when the fellow, having made up his assortment, forgot to call the second time, and all attempts to discover the *kind messenger*, have since proved fruitless.

OPPRESSION OF THE HIRELING.

A Dublin paper of the 2d of June, states, that an abuse exists among the smaller silk manufacturers of Dublin, which is of a disgraceful character and pernicious tendency. It is the paying of their workmen only a part of their earnings in money, and the residue in goods, which are of an inferior quality, and are charged to the poor laborer at an exhorbitant price. For a ball of galloon, charged at 5s. the unhappy workmen, after losing much time to find a purchaser, cannot get, perhaps, over 3s. 6d. The practice is against the statute, which inflicts a fine of £10 for the offence.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, July 17.

We have had a conversation with a gentlemen of the first respectability, lately arrived from Europe, who left Paris on the 18th of May; and came through London, where he spent some day. He says the prevailing opinion among the better informed inhabitants of Paris and London is, that the British ministry are as anxious for the destruction of the Spanish constitution, as it now stands, and the success of the French arms in bringing back Ferdinand to all the powers heretofore by him surrendered to the Cortes, as the most decided royalist in Paris. He says Paris was as quiet as London, and this from no other cause than that a perfect understanding existed between M. Chateaubriand and the British Ministry, that the Spanish Constitution should be made null—but that the Inquisition was not to be restored;—that by the first of September, the campaign would be closed, leaving 100,000 French to protect Ferdinand and his Court. This is a melancholy account of the affairs in Spain.

This gentleman saw London papers of the 6th of June. The king was so seriously ill, that the British Parliament had passed an act for the benefit of those in office, that they should not have to pay new duties on the succession of the Duke of York.

From the same source we learn, that the Marquis La Fayette, had it in contemplation to visit this country once more, in the course of next fall.

DRAMATIC.

MR. JEFFERSON.—It will be considered no exaggeration by those persons who have been accustomed to see our theatrical performers, for the last twenty years; to assert that Mr. Jefferson, now on a visit to Boston, is the best Comedian who has appeared in this city within that period of time. He is better in his regular representations than Mathews was, in either character he performed in Boston in any regular drama;—he is more various than Bernard, quite as prolific of humour in those parts where they can be compared together, and is full as attentive to the nicities of the stage, which denote the proficient; and he is far superior to such actors as Twaits and Barnes, the former of whom excelled in the grotesque and in caricature evolutions of countenance—whilst the latter (with one or two advantageous exceptions) has his reputation founded merely upon grimace. Mr. Jefferson is a natural actor, never overstraining himself beyond his part for the sake of applause: full of rich and mellow humour—has a strong original conception and a dramatic author who can distinctly mark his personages, cannot expect to find a more adequate agent to embody his thoughts, than Mr. Jefferson.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

Mr. Booth, the tragedian, is at present engaged at the theatre in Washington city. He made his first appearance on Thursday evening last.

Mrs. Burke, we find by the papers, is treating the New-Yorkers with those dulcet strains that have oft delighted an admiring public in our city. She is deservedly classed among the first vocalists of the age.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, July 19, 1823.

Xenocrates has been deferred until next week. We are much pleased with the offspring of his fancy, and we calculate the perusal of such tales as he may offer us, will afford a pleasant repast to our readers.

The intelligence contained in the Foreign extracts which we publish to-day from the New-York papers, is of more than ordinary importance. A crisis is about to take place in the affairs of Spain which will again involve the rights of the people under the misrule of an impotent ministry, whose views are plainly understood to correspond with the designs of France. Had Spain been true to herself and her allies, she would doubtless have withstood the united attacks of her enemies, and succeeded in establishing on a permanent basis those privileges for which she has been so long contending; but disaffection and treachery in some of her principal leaders has occasioned this sudden reverse in her prospects.

The ship Thomas Scattergood, Captain D. S. Macauley, which arrived at this port from Canton, sailed in October last, and has made the voyage in the remarkably short period of *nine months and eight days*, without the occurrence of an accident, and with the crew in good health.

With a single exception, we believe this is as quick a voyage as was ever made out of season from the United States; and reflects great credit on captain Macauley, as a skilful navigator.

Shopkeepers Beware!—On Wednesday, about 1 o'clock, a daring villain entered the Store of Mr. John Eckstein, brush maker, in Market-street, boldly going behind the counter and taking from the drawer about twenty dollars, thirteen of which belonged to the journeymen, and his watch, which was hanging in the shop.

Mr. Gallatin, our Minister to France, arrived in this city on Thursday, on his way to Washington City, at which place he will remain some days previous to his returning to his residence in Fayette County.

Captain Sheed, of the ship Factor, from Lisbon, arrived at this port, brings Lisbon papers to the 11th June.—There had been a revolt of the troops in that city, but order had been in a great measure restored by the king promising a new constitution.

On Sunday afternoon last, a young colored man went into the river Schuylkill, for the purpose of washing a horse—he got into deep water, floated off the back of the horse, and was drowned.

On the afternoon of the 10th instant, a circumstance occurred, that we fear the law will consider *Murder*.

In that rich portion of Philadelphia County, generally denominated *the Neck*, a single woman, suspected of being pregnant, was discovered endeavouring to hide a bundle. She was pursued; the bundle taken from her and examined. This bundle contained a *new born infant, its skull fractured and one of the temples beaten in*. The woman and lifeless infant were sent to the Moyamensing poor house, where she underwent a legal investigation before Squire Lougheed, and was committed to answer the crime of *Murder*.

Com. Bainbridge, who at present commands at the Navy Yard in Southwark, has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard at Boston, in the place of Capt. Bush, appointed to command some outward bound ship, (we believe, says the N. Y. American, the United States frigate,) destined for the Pacific, to take the place of the Franklin, Com. Stewart.

A shark was caught on Thursday evening, in the Delaware, about five miles below this city, in the Wood-still cove. He is of the most voracious species, near nine feet long, about three years old, and is said to weigh about five hundred weight.

Frigates Hussar and Mercury.

Mr. Davis, who intends to make an attempt to raise the above vessels, is at present in Boston for the purpose of having a Glass Globe cast for his Diving Bell.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

About 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a stable in Kunckle street, belonging to the establishment, sign of the Pennsylvania Farmer, in Third, near Callowhill street, was discovered to be on fire. Owing to the dryness of the weather, the freshness of the wind, and scarcity of water in that section of the city, the fire was not subdued until 20 buildings were destroyed, and others partially injured. The principal sufferers were Messrs. Carson, bookseller and stationer; P. C. Kendall, dry goods; C. J. Sutter and G. Shanks, tobacconists; Matthias & Heaton, grocers; Hollenmas, innkeeper; C. Miller, chocolate manufacturer; and Davis, who owned the building occupied by Messrs. P & C. Kendall. The buildings occupied by a number of the above gentleman, were owned by Henry Pratt, Esq. That occupied by Mr. Miller as a chocolate manufactory, was owned by the bank of the Northern Liberties. Six brick houses on Third street were destroyed; in Callowhill, between Kunckle and Third, 6 Two story frame houses, and five frame houses on Kunckle street were consumed. The buildings on the east side of Third street, were often on fire, and with difficulty saved. Great praise is due to our engine and hose companies for their spirited exertions. The loss is estimated at above 60 thousand dollars.

European Intelligence.

The fast sailing British ship Commerce, Capt. Richie, arrived at New-York, has brought London papers to the 3d of June, from which the following extracts are taken:

The Duke of Angouleme has addressed a proclamation to the Spanish people, very kindly assuring them again, that France is not at war with Spain; and, that the French army has come among them as auxiliaries to aid the nation in restoring her altars, liberating her monarch, and re-establishing justice, order and peace. He adds, that the moment has arrived for establishing a Regency, which is to administer the government, and organize a regular army until the King shall be restored.

Nothing is said of Abisbal's movements, or purposes.

Bordesoult marches upon Andalusia—Vallin upon Badajoz.

Under the head of Madrid, 26th May, there is an official announcement from the Duke of Angouleme, of the appointment of the new Regency. It consists, as our former accounts stated, of the Duke del Infantado, President; D. de Montemar; Baron D'Eroles; Bishop of Osma, and M. Calleron.

A letter from Seville, dated May 16, states, that the Exaltados are decidedly vanquished, and the party of Tereno have gained the ascendancy.—Calatrava is no longer Minister of the Interior to which office he had been nominated, but is now Minister of Justice. Zambiola is appointed to the Finances; he is quite devoted to Count Toreno.—They are hesitating between Perez de Castro and Pandro for the Foreign Department. Pandro was the last Secretary of Embassy at Paris. Zereo del Valle is spoken of as Minister of War; his nomination will be the ruin of the party of Mina.

The common belief is, that the above Ministry hold the same views with Abisbal. Andaluzia and Estremadura, it is said in the French papers, have declared against the Co tes.

Smyrna dates, through the German papers, are to the 18th of April. It is said that the Turkish fleet will be stronger this year than it was the last, when it has made its junction with the Egyptian and Barbary squadron. It is supposed that it will act on another plan, and with more vigor; at all events we consider the campaign, which is on the point of commencing, as decisive.

Letters from the island of Lyca say, that the 3000 banditti who had laid a plan to plunder the island, but were prevented by the arrival of a French frigate, threaten to renew the attempt.—The inhabitants have, however, prevailed on the captain of the frigate to remain there some time longer.

Count Talleyrand, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the Helvetian confederation, is going to leave Switzerland—it is not known who is to be his successor.

A Berlin paper of May 22, says—"For some time past fires have been extremely frequent in the Great Duchy of Posen. There was one on the 5th in the town of Rogassen which destroyed 137 buildings, 147 barns, and other buildings."

Calamitous Fire.—A distressing fire took place at the King's Head public house, White Lion-street, Seven Dials, London. A man and his wife, lodgers, were overtaken by the flames, and forced to drop from the third story window—they were dreadfully mangled—the man had his legs broken—the woman broke her breast bone and her arms, and her head was almost dashed to pieces, she is since dead. A female lodger, with a child in her arms, appeared at another window, she threw her child to the persons in the street who attempted to catch it, but failing, the poor infant's thigs were broken, and it soon died. The mother jumped out afterwards, but was so dreadfully injured, that she expired in a short time.

Coronation Expenses.—The Coronation of George the IVth cost the nation £238,238 sterling. The article of snuff boxes, for the foreign ambassadors, came to £8,205, (upwards of 36,000 dollars!)

Steam boat to Spain.—A steam boat of 300 tons, with an engine of 80 horse power, is to start from London for Coruna, Lisbon and Cadiz, every Saturday. The boat is fitted up with a grand cabin in the most magnificent style.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

The Packet Ship Panther, Capt. Bennett, arrived last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 8th, and the latter to the 10th of June—both inclusive.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The papers bring our advices from Paris down to the 6th of June; from Madrid to the 30th of May; and from Seville to the 22d, all inclusive.—After a diligent perusal of the papers of different parties, however, we are compelled to adopt the opinion of the Liverpool Advertiser, as expressed on the 10th of June, that the affairs of Spain are still involved in much perplexity, and that the latest intelligence from that country tends only to increase the difficulty. Speculation is absolutely put at defiance; and all that we can do, is to endeavour to collate and arrange the various accounts, and render them as intelligible as possible.

Among the documents in the London papers is an address from the Grandees, or the highest order of Nobles, of the country, to the Duke d'Angouleme, expressive of their "gratitude to his Royal Highness," and of their "sentiments towards their King and country." The signatures are about thirty, and what is a little curious, we find among them those of several Countesses, and of one Duchess. The Courier of the 6th of June, questioned the character and influence of the signers of this paper, but on the subsequent day it held the following language:—"We now understand that they are of the first and most distinguished class of the Nobility of Spain, and that they have no superiors, if any equals, in point of wealth, influence and character. The Duchess Benevente, for example, is the representative of three most ancient and opulent families. These are facts of great importance," &c. In order, however, to form a proper estimate of the character of the Spanish Nobility, and the degree of importance to be attached to this address, it is proper to bear in mind, that a similar address, from a like source, was presented to Joseph Bonaparte, when he entered Madrid as King of Spain. In another article, the same paper of the evening of the 7th, says, speaking of the details of the operations of the French army "these details are now deprived of much of their value by the course which events have taken; *for we can state upon high authority, that the war in Spain may be considered as at an end. The only fear that is now entertained is of the re-action of the violent despotic party.*"

The new Regency of Spain had been formally installed at Madrid, and their first act was to appoint a new Ministry, and it is also stated that Ambassadors have been appointed to all the Courts of Europe.

The New Times and sundry other papers, utter the same opinion expressed above, that the Military part of the Drama is now nearly over; and that it is to the political part that the most serious and earnest attention should now be given. It likewise declares that the Duke del Infantado is, or soon will be, formally recognized as President of the Regency by the Great Powers of the continent. Whether England, in this event, will adopt a different line of policy from the rest of Europe, is doubtful.

What has become of the treacherous Count d'Abisbal, we are not told, through various conjectures were afloat concerning him. The probability is that he is in the neighborhood of Madrid.

The King of England's health was considerably restored, and the Courier remarks that his appearance at the Council on the 6th were such as to impart the highest gratification to those who witnessed them. His majesty gave audience to the Dutch Ambassador on the same day.

The London Gazette of June 7th, contains a proclamation of the King of England, prohibiting his subjects from enlisting or engaging in any manner in foreign service, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment. He also prohibits the fitting out or equipping in any of his dominions vessels for warlike purposes, to be engaged in behalf of any foreign power.

The King has approved of Mr. Thomas W. Fox, as Consul at Plymouth, for the United States, and of Mr. Hunter as Consul for the same at Cowes.

Outrages still continued to be perpetrated in Ireland. Murder, robbery, and house burning were carried on by Capt. Rock and his party.

Mr. Green lately made an ascent in a balloon near Hackney. When two miles and a half high, he found it so cold that his fingers were paralysed.

An elegant service of silver and silver-gilt plate, has been executed for the English Embassy at the Court of Austria, upon the new economical plan adopted by government to be stationary at the different courts, instead of belonging to the different Ambassadors.

Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, died at Paris, on the 2d of June, of a disease of the lungs.

M. Durande Marenel is coming to the United States as Minister from France.

The celebrated north country pedestrian, Ralph Abernethy, recently walked 120 miles in 27 hours and 50 minutes, having 10 minutes to spare!!

Letters from St. Petersburgh renew the reports that the commencement of hostilities between the Russians and Turks is not far distant.

The Augsburgh paper of May 27, says,—We learn from Seres, that from the 18th of April to the 30th, Turkish troops passed every day through that town, marching upon the Morea.

Letters from the same town, of the 3d of May, state, that the Greeks of the Island of Thasos had attacked and completely defeated a Turkish division proceeding along the coast towards Salonica. It is also stated, that at that period the citadel of Larissa had fallen into the hands of the Greeks.

Letters from Bucharest state, that 500 houses had been destroyed by a fire which lately broke out there. Almost all of them belonged to Jews; it was not known how the fire originated.

The plague was in Bujuckdere, but the contagion had not spread among the Turks, Armenians and Jews, but it had begun to spread into Alexandria. Candia and Tyre still suffered by its ravages.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 26th of April, at which date that capital enjoyed entire tranquility, which would be still further confirmed by the sailing of the greater part of the fleet, the crews of which frequently committed excesses. The fortresses of Patras, Corinth, Lepanto, the castles of the Morea, Coron, Modon, Negropont and Caristo, were still in possession of the Turks.—The governments of Orfa and Elbessan had been lately added to the Vice-Royalty of the Porte, which would enable him to make great armaments for the approaching campaign. The rendezvous of the troops to act against the Greeks would be at Larissa in Thessaly.

The Report that the negociations between Persia and the Porte are broken off, because the latter absolutely refuse to cede the districts formerly belonging to Persia, and which it seized upon during the internal troubles in that kingdom, is renewed and asserted with confidence. It seems that the Divan, in resolving not to yield this point, depends on fresh intestine divisions in Persia; but the latter Court does not seem to be uneasy, and has given orders to prosecute the war with fresh vigour. Its Southern Army, which had been considerably reinforced, was expected near Bagdad, the Pacha being too weak to resist; he has applied to all quarters for aid, but has received very few reinforcements. It seems that the Southern Persian Army is destined to penetrate to Syria, and the Northern to take possession of Armenia. A general levy against the Persians is expected in Turkey in Asia.

CURE FOR WEAK EYES.

Recommended from actual experience.

Take a small lump of white copperas; say about the size of a pea; put it in a small phial, holding about 2 ounces of water, carrying this in the pocket, and occasionally taking out of the cork, turn the phial upon the finger's end, and thus bathe the eyes. This will positively effect a real cure in a short time.—*American Farmer.*

A Guide to the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 17.—Blacks move first.

11	to	15	27	to	24	4	to	11	30	to	25
22		17	10		15	28		24	8		10
13		19	22		18	3		7	25		18
24		15	15		22	24		19	10		17
10		19	24		15	6		10	19		15
23		16	9		13	17		14	11		16
12		19	26		23	10		17	15		11
25		22	8		11	21		14	7		10
7		10	15		8	1		6	Drawn.		

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat Flour,		$7.00
Rye do.		3.62½
Corn Meal,		3.00
Wheat in grain,		1,45
Rye do.		75
Corn do.		60
Oats,		40
Shorts,		32
Jersey Pork,	Mess	$15
	Prime	13
	Cargo	11 a 11½
Beef, (Philad.)	Mess	12.00
Hams,		9 a 12½ cts.
Lard, Jersey,		10 cts.

PORTABLE MAPS

Of all the States and Territories of the United States.

JUST published and for Sale by H. C. CAREY & I. LEA, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, Portable Maps of the United States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, Maryland, District of Colum bia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan Territory, Arkansas Territory.

The above maps are put up in neat morocco covers for the convenience of Travellers. july 19—tf

Bottling Establishment,

S. W. corner of Chesnut & Eighth street and 78 Dock street.

GEOR E SIMOND respectfully acquaints the public that he has constantly in store a supply of Porter, Ale and Cider, of the very best quality. G. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends who have hitherto favored him with their support, and solicits a continuance of their commands. Merchants and Masters of Vessels supplied on liberal terms at the shortest notice. may 17—3m*

Lever Watches, Jewellery, &c.

S. WITHINGTON, No. 119 Chesnut street, has received an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, continues to manufacture Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices, at wholesale and retail. A variety of Ornamental Hair Work. may 3—6m

Bank Note Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1823.

CORRECTED BY P. I. DECKER.

United States Branches, - - - ½ per cent dis.
New-Hampshire, - - - - - 2 per cent. dis.
Burlington, (Vert.) - - - - 3 per cent. dis.

	Discount		Discount.
Massachusetts.			
Boston banks	2	Salem	2
Springfield	2	Worcester	2
Hampshire	2	Other notes	2
Rhode-Island.			
Providence	2	Other notes	2
Washington	2		
Connecticut.			
Middletown	2	Bridgeport	2
Phœnix bank	2	Eagle Bank	2
Derby	2	Hartford	2
New-York.			
New-York City	p r	Ontario	1½a2
Jacob Barker's	95	Catskill	1½2
Albany	1	Middle District	1½2
Troy	1	Auburn	1½2
Mohawk bank	1½2	Geneva	1½2
Lansingburg	1½2	Utica	1½2
Newburg	1½2	Plattsburg	5
Newburg branch,	1½2	Bank of Montreal	8
Orange county	1½2	Canada bank	8
New-Jersey.			
New-Brunswick	1½2	Camden State bank	par
Jersey bank	par	Trenton do.	do
Cumberland,	pa	Elizabethtown do.	1
Salem	do.	Patterson do.	1
Sussex Bank	1	Morristown do.	1
Pennsylvania.			
Easton	par	York Bank	1½
Germantown	do.	Chambersburg	2
Montgomery county	do.	Farmers' Bank of Reading	1
Chester county	do	Gettysburg	2
Delaware county	do.	Carlisle Bank	2
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	do.	Pittsburgh	2
Harrisburg	do.	Centre	12½
Northampton	do	Milton	15
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county	1	Greensburg	1½
Lancaster Bank	par	Brownsville	12½
		Other notes	no sale
Delaware.			
Old Bank of Delaware	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Smyrna bank	do.	Commercial bank of Delaware	par
Farmers Bank at Dover and branches	par	Branch at Milford	3
Maryland.			
Baltimore	½	Hagerstown	2
City Bank	½	Westminster	2
Annapolis	2	Havre de Grace	2
Branch at Easton	2	Elkton	1
Do. at Fredericktown	2	Bank of Caroline	15
Virginia.			
Richmond	1½a½	Branch at Romney	1½
Branches	do.	Do at Charlestown	1½
Valley Bank	1½	N. W. bank of Virginia, Wheeling	10
Branch at Leesburg	1½		
District of Columbia.			
Banks at Washington,			1
Franklin Bank of Alexandria			no sale
North Carolina.			
State bank at Raleigh and branches	1½	Cape Fear	11
		Newbern	11
South Carolina.			
State banks generally			4
Georgia.			
State Banks generally			11
Kentucky and Tennessee.			
All Notes,			no sale
Ohio.			
Chillicothe	5	Most others	no sale
New-Orleans.			
City Bank Notes,			6½

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, Mr. JOHN MYERS, to Miss MARY CLARK, all of this city.

On Sunday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Pilmore, Mr. JOHN DONNALSON, to Mrs. ELEANOR CORNISH, widow of the late James Cornish, all of this city.

On Saturday, the 12th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOHN THEODORE YERRI ON, to Miss ANN DICKEY, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the evening of the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. STEPHEN AMEDIE DESGRANGES, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Nicholas Diehl, jun. Esq. all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. JAMES BATES, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. John Stewart, all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, Mr. CHARLES E. WHELAN, to Miss HARRIET GREGORY, all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Waltz, Mr. J. B. KREYMBOURG, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of the late Mr. J. Faussett, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. William V. Harold, Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON, jun. of this city, to Miss GRACIEN, daughter of Mr. James Encu, of Southwark.

At Chester, Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening, the 5th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Marks, Mr. BENJAMIN COOMBE, Jr. of Smyrna, Delaware, to SARAH P. daughter of Capt. Thomas Robinson, of the former place.

On Thursday evening, the 27th inst. by his honour the Mayor, Mr. H. G. ROBINSON, to SARAH R. daughter of William Davis—all of Delaware County.

DIED,

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. CATHARINE PENNINGTON, aged 49.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, JOHN I. WALRAVEN, aged 28.

On Sunday last, at the Fairmount Water works, CHARLES MASON, Millwright, aged 30.

On Saturday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH WELLS, consort of Mr. Cooper M. Wells, aged 19.

On Thursday morning, CHARLOTTE ANN, wife of B. Pemberton Binns, aged 40.

On Sunday last, in Washington city, Mr. WM. WRIGHT, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 28.

Suddenly, on Monday morning, Miss ANN MEREDITH, aged 55.

On the 9th inst. near Cape Island, N. J. of yellow fever, CHARLES SCHILLINGER, Pilot.

On the 2d inst. at Philipsburg, Pa. JOHN LORAIN, Esq. aged 70, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst. WILLIAM, son of Thomas Phipps, in the 3d year of his age.

Drowned, on Wednesday afternoon, at Hollingsworth's wharf, below Spruce street, JOHN BREADY, son of the late Clement Lee Bready, aged about 12 years.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	37	63	100
In Baltimore,	20	58	78
In New-York,	36	53	89

Note.—In this city, 23 persons died of the cholera morbus. In Baltimore, there were 25 deaths of cholera infantum, and 17 of measles.

TAILORING,

At No. 93 RACE STREET.

ROBERT CAIN, thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 33 Arch street, to No. 93 Race street two doors below Third street, where he solicits a continuance of their favours.

R. C. assures his friends that if any error of his should occur, he will be accountable for such.

Gentlemen who furnish their own cloth can have it made up, in a fashionable manner, at very moderate prices, for cash. july 19—eo2m

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit,

A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Of the Term of July, 1823.

William Woolman, *Complainant*,—and Levi Kelley and others *Defendants* } On Bill, &c. July 8th, 1822.

UPON opening the matter this day to the court, on behalf of Samuel J. Read, Solicitor for the Complainant, it appearing to the Court, that process of subpœna to appear, &c. hath issued against the defendants, and that Edward Borden and Hannah his wife, Samuel G Kelley, Adeline Kelley, and Ethadias Kelley, certain of the Defendants, have not caused their appearance to be entered, in the said suit, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been entered, in case process had been duly served; and it also appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Edward Borden and Hannah his wife, Samuel G. Kelley Adeline Kelley, and Ethadias Kelley, are out of the state of New-Jersey, and the said Edward Borden and Hannah his wife are in the state of Ohio, and that the said Samuel G. Kelley, Adeline Kelley, and Ethadias Kelley are in the state of Pennsylvania—the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Edward Borden and Hannah his w f, Samuel G Kelley, Adeline Kelley, and Ethadias Kelley to appear and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, at or before the second Tuesday of October next, or that the same be taken as confessed against them, and such decree be made thereon as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.—And it is further ordered, that the said complainant do within twenty days cause a copy of this order to be published in the Burlington County Mirror, one of the newspapers printed in this state, and be continued for six weeks successively, once in each week; and also in one of the newspapers published in the state of Pennsylvania, and be continued for four weeks successively, once in each week.

ISAAC H WILLIAMSON, *C.*

A true copy.—Wm Hyer, Clerk.

July 12, 1823. 19—4w

Manager's Official List of Prizes.

DRAWN in the Pennsylvania State Lottery, third class, G. W. WAITE, Manager, July 18th, 3d day's drawing. No Prize out to-day higher than $ dollars, another convincing proof that the wheel has gained considerably; also, on the 14 drawing no prize came out higher than 8 dollars. The 3d drawing will take place on Wednesday next, the 23d inst. The advantages now in this lottery for gaining a high prize, stands unrivalled. Remember every number will be drawn, and the drawing takes place regularly every week—therefore, why not purchase a ticket immediately, at the well known "Temple of Fortune?"

The following are the Prizes:

$ 200	$ 200	2	of $6,000	$ 100	$ 100
200	200	2	$2,000	100	100
200	200	2	$1,500	100	100
200	200	4	$1,000	100	100

Besides numerous Prizes of 50, and smaller sums.

Whole Tickets only $ 00 | Quarters 2 00

Halves 4 00 | Eighths 1 00

For the above Rich Prizes, apply immediately at "TEMPLE OF FORTUNE"

WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE

AND OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,

S. W. corner of Third & Chesnut streets.

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other broker in America.

Almost all kinds of bank notes bought on the lowest terms. july 19—tf

CHARLES STEVENSON,

No. 113, South Second street, opposite the Custom-House, Goldsmith and Jeweller, manufactures retail at wholesale prices. Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired for one half the usual charges. may 31—tf

Just imported from London,

TWELVE of the newest different Pattern Chairs, of solid rose wood, suit for rose wood and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and inlaid; also several sets of solid Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with hair seats stuffed with best hair, and covered with best horse hair cloth; all are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Ten solid Spanish Mahogany brass bound Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany sofas, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap at J. WHITE'S, Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, No. 131 SOUTH FRONT ST. near the Drawbridge. june 7—tf

THOMAS PHILLIPS,

LADIES' Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has returned to the city, and recommenced manufacturing, in the above line, at No. 131 SOUTH SECOND STREET, nearly opposite the Custom House, and next door to Isaac Avery's comb manufactory where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and particularly invites his former customers to call upon him again.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. may 31—tf

Navigation, Lunar Observations,

AND THE USE OF THE SEXTANT AND QUADRANT, Together with the mode of ascertaining their errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer and rating them, with actual practice, the same as at Sea, taught by THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 205 SOUTH FRONT STREET, six doors below South street.—He confidently trusts, that thirty years experience as a navigator at sea, many of which he was practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above.

*** To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening. june 7—tf

DAVID CLARK,

WEST Philadelphia, near the permanent Bridge, Market Street. BOOK BINDER AND PAPER RULER. Blank and Account Books ruled to various patterns, and bound in the handsomest manner. All kinds of old Books neatly and strongly rebound.

N. B. School Books and Stationary for sale. may 10—tf

A SCHOOL

FOR the reception of Girls only, is open in the pleasant and airy room over Mr. G. Gerrit's Academy, S. W. corner of Noble street and the Old York Road, where every attention will be paid to the comfort and improvement of the pupils. may 24—3m

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from England and elsewhere, an elegant assortment of the best superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, &c. for the present and coming season. SILVEIRA & BROWN,

Drapers & Tailors, No. 85, South Second street.

may 31—tf

JOHN PAGE,

Hat Manufacturer, No. 40 Market street,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A good assortment of Fashionable and Plain Moleskin and Youths Water Proof Fur Hats, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be bought in the city. White Hats made remarkably light—those who prefer it, respectfully their Hats shall have them made according to order, at a very short notice.

june 19—eo2f

MUSICAL CURIOSITY.

LOUIS XVI. and his Queen Maria Antoinette, were remarkable for their taste in elegant furniture and the mechanic arts as well as music. Among the wonders of their palace, was a clock much celebrated in Paris, and described in the Journals of the time, as quite a prodigy of art. The clock played twenty different tunes upon an organ and piano forte, both of which instruments were inclosed within its case. The King and Queen having lost their heads, that musical curiosity was purchased by the late Governor Morris, then American Minister at Paris, and by him was brought to Philadelphia in the year 1793. It is now in John Gilbert's Lottery Office, No. 44 South Third-street, and is exhibited by him freely to all those, whose lucky stars lead them to purchase tickets and shares in the Union Canal or Pennsylvania State Lotteries, from him; and as well worth the price of a ticket to see and hear as an object of curiosity.

june 21—tf

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

NEW PUZZLE.

It is as high as all the stars,
No well was ever dug so low;
It is in age, five thousand years,
But was not made an hour ago.
It is as wet as water is,
No red-hot iron e'er was drier;
As dark as night, as cold as ice,
Shines like the sun, and burns like fire.
No soul, nor body to consume,
No fox more cunning, dunce more dull;
'Tis not on earth, 'tis in this room,
Hard as a stone and soft as wool.
'Tis of no color, but of snow,
Outside and inside black as ink;
All red, all yellow, green and blue,
This moment you upon it think.
In every noise, this strikes your ear,
'Twill soon expire, 'twill ne'er decay;
Does always in the light appear,
And yet was never seen by day.
Than the whole earth it bigger is,
Than a small pin's point, it is less,
I'll tell you ten times what it is,
Yet after all you shall not guess.
'Tis in your mouth, 'twas never nigh,
Where'er you look, you see it still;
'Twill make you laugh, 'twill make you cry;
You feel it plain touch what you will.

EPIGRAM.

Two Harveys had a separate wish
To please in separate stations;
The one invented Sauce for Fish,
The other, Meditations.—
Each has his pungent powers applied
To aid the dead and dying,
That relishes a Sole when fried,
This saves a soul from frying.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

Amongst the men what dire divisions rise;
For *union*, one, and one "*no union*," cries.
Shame on the sex that such disputes began,
Ladies are all for *union—to a man!*

The lord of a village being at dinner, allowed one of his tenants to stand, while he conversed with him. "What news, my friend?" said the squire.—"None that I know of," replied the farmer, "except that a sow of mine has had a litter of *thirteen* pigs, and she has only *twelve* teats."—"What will the thirteenth do?" asked the Lord.—"Do as I do," returned Hodge, "*it will stand and look on while the others eat.*"

GARRICK AND FOOTE.—The success of Garrick's Stratford Jubilee, which ran ninety nights in one season, so much annoyed Foote, that he was going to burlesque it by a mock procession. A man dressed like Garrick was to be introduced as the principal character, and some one was to address him in his own Jubilee lines—

"A nation's taste depends on you,
"Perhaps a nation's virtue too."

To which he was to make answer only by clapping his arms like the wings of a cock and crowing out—

"Cock-a-doodle doo!"

Garrick hearing of this, was so much alarmed, that he got a nobleman to persuade Foote to abandon his mirth-moving design.

In those confidential letters between the Earl of Essex and Queen Elizabeth, the earl signed his name, S X.

The celebrated Haerlem organ was made by Christopher Muller, of Haerlem, and erected in 1738. It consists of eight thousand pipes, the largest thirty-eight feet long, and sixteen inches in diameter; there are sixty-eight stops, of which the most wonderful is the *vox humana*, so exactly imitative of the human voice, both in bass, tenor, and treble, that it was some time before I (says Mr. Forbes) could persuade myself that I was not imposed upon by real voices. There are other pipes which are equally wonderful in the notes of different birds; and the effect of the kettle-drum is not easy to be conceived.

Masquerade compared an army to a cloud, which has no force but when condensed, and which being too extended, produces neither thunder nor lightning.

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive Shoes to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity* aug 3—tf

Fancy Japanned Chairs.

DAVID LAKY, *Jr.* respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has Removed his establishment to No. 170, NORTH FIFTH, above Wood street, where he will continue to Manufacture and keep constantly for sale, FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS of the latest patterns, finished in the best style and with good materials as reasonable as they can be purchased in the city. All orders left with Worden and John Weir, at his old stand, will be punctually attended to.—N. B. Old Chairs Repaired and Gilt. june 7—tf

China Glass and Queens Ware.

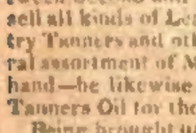
MRS. MINSHALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she has removed from No. 220, South Fifth, to No. 21 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, where she keeps a general assortment of the above articles, and solicits the custom of her former friends and the public generally. july 12—tf

JOSEPH RICHARDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recommenced the Grocery business in the store, No. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET, adjoining Christ Church, where he has now on hand and for sale, a general and well selected assortment of every article in his line, such as very superior Old Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof—Holland Gin, Weesp Anchor—Jamaica Spirits—Antigua and St. Croix do—L. P. Madeira Wine—Teneriffe, Lisbon, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Port and Claret do. in bottles or draft—Cherry Bounce,—with an assortment of Cordials and other Domestic Liquor—Fresh Bordeaux Salad Oil, by the basket or bottle—Green and Black Teas, of the latest importation in market—Coffee—Brown Lump and Loaf Sugar—Boston Chocolate, No. 1—Philadelphia do.—Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger—Raisins—Powder and Shot—Honey—W. I and Sugar House Molasses—and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to mention. aug 10—tf

Coaches, Carriages and Gigs.



William Cannon has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he can and will at a moment's notice, supply them with high-box Coaches, light Travelling Carriages, highly finished, full-mounted, six spring Gigs, light running Dearborns, of the latest and most approved construction; together with Match Horses of various colours, good speed, and safe action.—Sober and careful Drivers will attend.

A *MOURNING HEARSE*, appropriately caparisoned always in readiness.

Orders from the Country thankfully received and instantly complied with, by application to him at No. 31, South Fifth street. may 31—tf

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in wasted Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MOSELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few dozen of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side,

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo, 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSALL, and T. W. DIOTT.

May 10—1y

A few respectable Boarders

CAN *be comfortably accommodated during the Summer season, at the Red Lion Inn, (late Ann Kemble's) three miles above Holmesburg, on moderate terms. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and affords constant means of communication with the city.* may 17—tf

SUMMER BOARDING

A FEW Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at Mrs. B. ANDREWS's, Mill st. Bristol, Penn. june 7—tf

NOTICE.

THE Debtors of JAMES WEBSTER'S estate, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make payment; and his creditors to prove and exhibit their claims—to

William Roberts, Jr. *Adm'r.*

Philadelphia, 19th June, 1823.—4t*

To Merchants and Others.

JONES & HARRISON, Dyers and Scourers, No. 102½ Arch street, four doors above Fifth, begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to *Dye, Restore, and Refold English, India, French and Italian Goods*, of every description; and they hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

☞ Merino shawls cleaned, so as to preserve the colors, Gentlemen's clothes wet or dry scoured, and pressed on improved principles. Ladies' Coats, Dresses, Shawls, &c. dyed to any pattern, or cleaned.

N. B. Articles for mourning at the shortest notice. May 24—tf

FURNITURE,

No. 52, North Front Street, between Market and Arch streets. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has and intends keeping constantly on hand, a fashionable assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Sideboards, Sofas, Bureaus, Plain and Claw Breakfast Tables, Dining do. single and in sets, Lady's Work do. Candle Stands, and Bedsteads. Also, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Curled Hair, Moss and Cut-tail Mattrasses. All warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and at a reduced price; worthy the attention of all those who may please to favour him with their custom. T. NOSSITTER.

may 31—tf

For Sale, on reasonable terms,

AN excellent WHEELRIGHT STAND, with a good frame House, Barn, and other out buildings, situate in Gloucester county, Woolwich township, at Cole's Mill. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Manington Hill, or to Samuel Gaunt, living on the premises.

july 5—3t* JACOB BALLINGER.

Removal.—Charles K. Servoss.

HAS removed his Hardware Store from No 3½ North Third street, to No. 60, North Second street, where he has just received a fresh assortment Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Snuffer Trays, Fancy Bellows, Hearth Brushes, Patent and Cast Iron Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Candlesticks, Iron Pots, Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Looking-glasses, &c which with his former stock comprises a good assortment, all of which he offers for sale at lower prices than are selling elsewhere.

N. B.—A complete assortment of square and round top Trunks. may 17—131a

FOR SALE,

At the MOYAMENSING BOTANIC GARDEN, in Prime street, (Love lane,) between 8th and 11th streets, an extensive variety of Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering and Medical Plants, together with a great collection of Flower and Garden Seeds of the best quality, wholesale and retail. Orders, post paid, particularly attended to. july 12—tf

Harrowgate Garden Revived.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the well known establishment called HARROWGATE, being a most rural and pleasant retreat as any in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He has provided himself with a stock of choice wines and other liquors, and intends to be provided with a regular supply of the delicacies of the season. Hoping by a strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage; he therefore respectfully invites his friends and the public to favour him with a call.

WILLIAM W. CLAMPFFER.

N.B. A few boarders can be handsomely accommodated, during the summer season.

april 26—3m

CROWLEY & FARR,

WATCH-MAKER, No. 106, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. oct. 5—tf

Horatio L. Melchor,

HOUSE CARPENTER, has taken the Shop No. 31 Strawberry street, lately occupied by R. S. English.

N. B. A constant supply of Printers' and Bookbinders' Furniture, *Packing Boxes*, as above, at the lowest cash prices. may 20—3m

PHARON GUERIN,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSER, No. 14 South Seventh street, (formerly occupied by Mr. Dubuy, and latterly by John Beard) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction. He cuts Hair after the most fashionable manner, and waits on his customers at their own houses. Gentlemen who are regular customers will be furnished with Shaving Boxes for their own use exclusively.

P. G. will also keep an *Intelligence Office.* june 7—3m

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. N. B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. dec. 14—1y

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. aug 3—tf

SEA BATHING.

TUCKERTON & PHILADELPHIA STAGES—OLD LINE.

WILL commence running through the route in a day, on the 30th inst. twice a week, as follows:—Leaves Tuckerton every Monday and Thursday, about sunrise, and arrive at Camden in good time to cross to the City the same days. Returning, leaves Fish's Ferry, south side of Market street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise, and arrive about sunset, same days, at Tuckerton; where are good accommodations for Travellers. Passage through the route Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, and the usual allowance for Baggage. For Seats, apply at Fish's Ferry.

ISAAC JENKINS,
JOHN MULLINER.

Tuckerton, (N. J.) June 28th, 1823.—4t*

TUCKERTON & PHILADELPHIA UNION STAGE LINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have commenced running a convenient four horse stage from Tuckerton, N. J. to Cooper's Ferry. This stage will leave Tuckerton every Tuesday and Saturday mornings, at 4 o'clock, breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at Cooper's Ferry in good time to cross in the Team Boats to the city. Returning, leave Arch street Ferry every Monday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, A. M, breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at Tuckerton, at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare through, two dollars and fifty cents, and the usual allowance for baggage. For seats, apply at Arch street Ferry.

THOMAS WILLITS,
CORNELIUS KELLY.

N. B.—Good Ferry Boats will attend to convey passengers to and from the beaches every day.

Tuckerton, (N. J.) June 28th 1823.—4t*

Mount-Holly & Mannahawkin Stages.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced running a Stage between the above places, for the accommodation of persons disposed to visit the Grouse Plains, Mannahawkin or Tuckerton. The Stage will leave Mannahawkin every Monday and Thursday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Griffith Owen's Tavern, in Mount-Holly, same afternoons, at 4 o'clock, from which place passengers will be conveyed to Burlington, on the following mornings, in time to meet the Steam Boats for Philadelphia and Trenton. Returning, will leave Mount-Holly every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Mannahawkin same afternoons, at 4 o'clock; where Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with Genteel Boarding and Lodging, at the moderate rate of three dollars per week; and conveyed at any time across the Bay, to James Cranmer's, Hazleton Cranmer's and Stephen Inman's. Fare through, One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents.

SETH CRANE.

N. B.—A conveyance will be in readiness at Mannahawkin for Tuckerton. june 28—4t

SEA BATHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and other places, that he still continues to keep the Union House, in Tuckerton, (N. J.) He feels grateful for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to his line of business, to render those who may favour him with a call, satisfied with their accommodation.

WILLIAM K. MASON.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, at the same prices they pay on the Beach.

Tuckerton, (N. J.) June 21, 1823.—4t*

SEA BATHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he still keeps the Middle Tavern in Tuckerton, and will use his utmost endeavours to furnish to those who may favour him with their custom with the best possible accommodation, and begs leave to assure his friends, that no pains will be spared to render his Tavern worthy of the attention of those visiting the several Beaches. Passengers' luggage will be conveyed to the several passage boats Gratis. He hopes for a share of the patronage and support of a generous public.

ANDREW ELBERSON.

Tuckerton, (N. J.) June 20th, 1823.—4t

SEA BATHING,

Upon TUCKER'S ISLAND, New-Jersey Shore.

THE Subscriber gratefully returns his thanks to the Public for their manifestations of friendship towards him during the last season, and respectfully informs them that he remains at this pleasant retreat, and that his arrangements are well calculated to make his boarders comfortable. His pleasure boat 'Union' will always be ready for excursions upon the Atlantic Ocean or Bay waters, and that a spring of excellent natural coloured water has recently been discovered upon the Island.

The 'Union' and 'Good Intent' Lines of 4-horse stage carriages, leave Lower Market and Arch Street Ferries for Tuckerton, four days in every week, through in a day, during the season.

JACOB WILLITS.

Tucker's Island, June 10, 1823. 14—tf

Philadelphia Floating Baths and SWIMMING SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Bath House is now open for the reception of visitors, where every attention will be paid to those who patronise the institution. A school for instructing Lads and Male Adults in the Art of Swimming, is also opened under the care of an excellent Teacher, Mr. David Scull, who will attend to his duties at any time of the day. Boats with careful boatmen will attend at the end of Market street wharf to convey the visitors to and from the establishment.

The prices established are as follows, for a

Single bath, including Ferriage	18¾
Do. Lads under 14 years of age	12½
Ferriage to and from the house,	6¼
Season Tickets for families,	10 00
Do. for a single grown person,	7 00
Lads between 14 and 20 years of age	5 00
Do. under 14 years,	4 00
Learning to swim, ferriage and bathing for the season,	10 00

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
June 28—tf Agent for the Proprietors.

☞ JAMES CALDWELL

INFORMS his fellow-citizens, that he has taken a permanent stand in the Salt Fish Market, in High street, the first table from Second street on the lower side, where he will endeavour to keep an assortment of good SALT FISH, which he will retail at a moderate profit—and would be very thankful to those that would favour him with their custom; as he has been worrying and toiling these number of years in utter darkness, in expectation of accumulating for the time of need, but quite the reverse; but being unfortunate in losses, as many others that had their eye-sight—but still flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement, though the prospect is very dull at present, as the opposition is great. Those that would think him worthy, or favour him with their custom, when he has it not in his power to have salt fish at his stand, would please to have the goodness to call at No. 7, STRAWBERRY STREET, five doors from Market street, on the lower side, can be supplied. june 14—tf

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

IN TWO VOLUMES, just received and for sale Cheap, at No. 71, MARKET, above Second St.

Peveril of the Peak, in 2 vols. price per set,	$1 00
per dozen set,	9 00
Also, Select Percy Anecdotes, in 2 vols. price per volume,	25
Do. per dozen copies, of 2 vols.	4 00
And Las Casas's Journal, vols. one and two, price per volume,	37½
Do. per dozen copies of 2 vols.	6 00

june 7—tf

HARDWARE.

THE *subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODS, per ships Delaware, Montezuma and Fanny from Liverpool, which with their former stock comprises an excellent assortment, and will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or acceptances; amongst which are the following.*

Frying Pans.
Shovels and Spades.
Trace Chains
Halter Chains,
Anvils and Vices.
Sad Irons.
Shoe Hammers.
Shoe Pincers.
Britannia Table & Tea Spoons
Iron do. do.
Spectacles, Screws.
Augers, Gimblets.
Iron and Brass Wire.
Bell Hinges.
Parliament do. H. H. do.
Chest and Table Brass Hinges
Screws of all descriptions.
Fine Plate & Bonbure Stock Locks.
Patent & Common Curry Combs
Dressing Combs.
Pocket Combs.
Iron & Steel Blade Squares.
Bolts, Fish Hooks.
Thimbles, Lamps.
Thumb & Nob Latches.
Table and Desert Knives and Forks,
Pocket, Pen & Barlow Knives
Razors and Scissors.
Carn's Edge Tools.
Files of all descriptions.
Straw Knives. Sheep Shears.
Wilson C. S. Shoe & Butcher Knives.
Palate Knives of all sizes.
Braces and Bitts.
Spanish Knives.
Pruning Knives.
Common Nobs.
Bed Cups, Pad Locks.
Dutch Spring and common Nob Locks.
Chest, Cupboard & Till Locks.
Drawing Knives.
Iron and Steel Knitting Pins.
Pins in pounds.
Best Silver eyed and common Needles.
Hemming's Needles.
Patent Iron Tea Kettles.
Saucepans.

And a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

Cut Nails of all sizes, (made by hand) wrought Nails of all sizes; a complete assortment of cut Nails, cut and wrought Spring, Hollow Ware, and Pincers of all kinds to which the attention of Country Merchants and others is respectfully solicited, by

DOUGHTY & BUDD,
may 17—tf *No. 48 Market street.*

TABLES OF COINS.

JUST published, by H. C. Carey and I. Lea, corner of Fourth and Chesnut-streets, Tables, containing the Assays, Weights and Values of the Principal Gold and Silver Coins, from Assays, made both at London and Paris, which have been found to verify each other, converted into the currency of the United States.

The whole of these tables, except the 7th column of the value in Federal Money, are taken, without variation from the 5th vol. of the supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, published in Edinburg, the 18th of May, 1822, into which they have been introduced from the second edition of Kelly's Cambist, published in 1821.

The 7th column of Federal Money has been calculated by Robert Patterson, Esq. Director of the Mint of the United States, from the contents of the different coins in pure silver or gold, viz. 24 3-4 grains of pure gold, and 15 times as much, or 37 1-4 grains of pure silver in the dollar, Federal Money, and not from the value in Sterling Money, as given in the English Tables. Those who prefer adopting the Sterling calculations, can readily convert them into Federal money by the usual rules. july 12—6t

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LIGHT AND LIFE OF CHRIST WITHIN, and the Extent and Efficacy thereof demonstrated, and the Quakers' Principles Justified, by the Scriptures of Truth, the Doctrine of Christ and His Apostles. By a servant of Christ, GEORGE WHITEHEAD. First printed in the year 1668.—Reprinted 1823. For sale by JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, No. 256 North Third street, and ELIJAH WEAVER, No. 5 North Front street, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents, single—$2 per dozen.

July 12 s4w

Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

THE Subscriber informs persons at a distance, that he will furnish Steam Engines, of the best workmanship, and warranted for any length of time, at the following *reduced* prices, viz:—4 horses power, $1200; 8 horses power, $1800; 12 do. $2200; 16 do. $2500, and other power in proportion.

He is also prepared for Loring's turning of heavy rollers, and in wood, brass and iron, millwright-work, forging, and making of patterns and machinery of every description with despatch, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. HALLAWAY.

Philad. July 12th. 1823—d

J. BUTTERWORTH's wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shoe store corner of Market and Third street, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street.

N. B. On hand, a quantity of American and English Combplate and Cleaners, of an excellent quality. Jan 4—6m

☞ Trunk, Hat, and Bonnet Box

MANUFACTORY—New Establishment,
No. 40, NORTH FOURTH STREET.

TRUNK, *Hat, and Bonnet Boxes of every description, made to order; a general assortment of various sizes constantly on hand. Shipping, Shoe, and Country Merchants, Travellers, Milliners and Families, will find it their interest to give this establishment a preference.*

N. B.—Old Trunks Repaired, and Packing Boxes made to order, at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices.

June 14—3t

Piano Forte & Music Store.

No. 3, SOUTH THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.

J. G. KLEMM, of the late firm of KLEMM & BROTHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened Store, at No. 3 South Third Street, near Market, where he has on hand and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wire and other articles imported from the manufactory of G. & A. Klemm, in Germany, all of which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail. Having purchased from Messrs. Bacon & Hart, their entire Stock of Music Plates, he intends also carrying on the business of Printing and Publishing Music. The latest and most fashionable European and American Musical Publications, can be had at his store now, and the stock will be continually increased.

For sale as above, one upright Piano Forte, equal tension, by Wornum. 5 do. square, of good tone and fine workmanship. 1 second handed, by Astor—3 second handed. Pianos bought and taken in exchange. Military Bands supplied with warranted instruments. June 14—tf

Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, Kimberton & Yellow Springs *MAIL STAGE,*

WILL leave Joseph Taylor's, sign of the Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock precisely. Breakfast at Mr. Jonathan Miller's, sign of the Buck on the Lancaster Turnpike, and arrive at James Bone's Inn, Yellow Springs, at 1 o'clock same day. Returning, will leave Yellow Springs, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, Dine at Mr. Miller's, and arrive at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, same day.

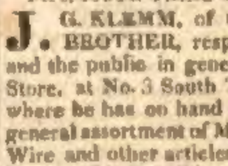
This line can be excelled by none, as the stages are of the most approved construction, and are entirely new. The proprietors are determined to spare no pains to make this line comfortable, respectable and expeditious. And they therefore respectfully solicit and hope for a liberal patronage.

JOHN GRAY, } Proprietors.
June 28—tf WM. LEWIS, }

NOTICE to TRAVELLERS.

PASSAGE $3,50.

Old Columbian Line for New-York,



Via Bordentown & South Amboy, and only 30 miles land carriage, leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day at 12 o'clock. Passengers by this line will arrive at their lodging early in the evening, take Steam Boat next morning at Amboy, and arrive in New-York by 9 o'clock. The Proprietors deem it unnecessary to comment on the advantages that are to be derived by passengers taking this line, as it is supposed they will judge for themselves. Perhaps it will not be amiss to state, that the roads, coaches and horses, are in excellent order.

Any information may be had by applying at No. 13 Market Street. Seats likewise secured there, or with the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

Philad. April 19—tf

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, and BELL-HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Casting, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boot Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb 22—tf

Returning to England.

JOHN OLDRIDGE begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that on account of the great demand for the *Balm of Columbia* in Great Britain, and particular family affairs, he intends taking his departure, with his family, in a few months, from Philadelphia, and therefore thinks it his duty to inform his patrons, that it would be well for them to *lay in a stock* of his BALM for family use, as he does not intend to leave an Agent in the United States.

Its utility as a preventative for the falling off and restoring of hair is universally allowed and approved by thousands who have used, or seen it tried; therefore it is unnecessary to enter into a long detail of its other virtues. It is now made nearly colourless, and still retains its former virtues. It is prepared and sold, as usual, at his establishments No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, at one dollar per bottle, and 50 cents for a half bottle. Good allowance to those who purchase quantities.

jan 18—tf JOHN OLDRIDGE.

Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets,

Manufactured and sold at No 70 south Front street, Philadelphia, at the most reduced prices.

Also, Turning in Wood, Ivory, Brass, &c. executed with neatness and despatch. —Umbrellas and Parasols made and neatly repaired by S. D. M'GOWAN.

N. B. A liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity. march 15—6m*

DYING, SCOURING, &c.

SAMUEL BURTON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c. conducts his business at No. 18 BANK STREET, between Second and Third streets, a few doors below Market street.

Piece Goods dyed or restored, finished and put up in the original style. Ladies and Gentlemen's Garments, of every description, cleaned or dyed to any pattern. Merino and Cassimere Shawls cleaned or dyed to any pattern. Merino and Cassimere Shawls cleaned and pressed. Morees Curtains scoured and water-marked. Leghorn Straw, and Chip Hats dyed and pressed.

N. B Black for mourning on the shortest notice. march 22—tf

Just Received, per Ship Moss,

AND on hand from former importations, and for sale by the Subscriber,

Emollient Vegetable, Sultana, Palm, Oriental, Cocoanut — Fancy Soaps — Rose, Violet, Benzoin, Lilac, Bandana, &c. &c.

London Windsor Soap,
Do. Lavender Water,

Milk Roses, Honey Water, Extract Roses — Bouquet Lavender, Vegetable Essence, Pasta de Castagna.

BRUSHES and COMBS,
Of every description.

A fine Assortment of RODGERS's

PENKNIVES & SCISSORS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Morocco Work Boxes, Silver Pencil Cases & Thimbles, Velvet Purses, Purse Clasps, Cut Glass Necklace Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys, &c. &c.

THOMAS E. ANNERS,
No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the
oct. 5—tf Philadelphia Bank.

TOOTH ACHE CURED,

Instantaneously and without pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist,
FROM LONDON,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleansed and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and gmites the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

Milford's Tooth Powder.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache:—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163 South Fifth, near Spruce-street.

feb. 1—6m

Spermaceti Lamp Oil,

OF a superior quality for Burning, Oiling Wool, &c. for Sale by the Subscriber, at the following prices, viz.

Winter Pressed Oil, at 75 cents per gallon.
Summer Strained Oil, 60 cents do.

Allowance made to those who purchase by the quantity.

This Oil, in a Lamp properly trimmed, is warranted to burn until the Lamp is exhausted, without snuffing or picking up; produces no more SMOKE than Candles; less liable to GREASE a house; safer as it respects FIRE; and one gallon of Oil is found by accurate experiment to last as long, and give an equal light with 11 lbs. Tallow Candles.

He likewise has for sale, PALE LAMP OIL, prepared expressly for Glass Lamps; SPERM. CANDLES, LAMPS, WICKS, GLASSES, and every article connected with the use of oil. Oil may be had of the "New-Bedford Lamp Oil" Waggon, at the same prices, and of the same quality as at the store.

JOSEPH S. BUSSELL,
june 7—tf No. 68 Chesnut street.

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting, CABINET POLISHING, &c.

THE *Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the extensive and very convenient upper Rooms of the Establishment formerly occupied by Clement Lee Brewer, (now by James Folwell) Coach Maker, No. 197 south Fifth street, where they continue to execute Painting in all its various branches; also, Cabinet Work, Ship Cabins, Mahogany Doors, &c. &c. varnished and polished in the handsomest manner.*

THOMAS & CRESS.

N. B. They would further inform all those who will favour them with their patronage, that all orders will be executed in a style not surpassed by any, at [illegible] and at moderate rates. may 17—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. oct 6—tf